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WAFA CARRIES DAMASCUS ANNOUNCEMENT ON KIBBUTZ ATTACK

NC090556 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 2015 GMT 7 Apr 80 NC

[Text] Tonight, the Palestinian resistance announced from Damascus its responsibility for the operation which a group of Palestinians carried out against Kibbutz Misgav 'Am in Upper Galilee.

The Palestinian news agency reports that a group of fedayeen succeeded in infiltrating the settlement at dawn today, where it took some hostages after capturing a military building. The agency adds that the five Palestinians who carried out the operation were killed after wounding 17 Israelis, including 11 militarymen.

SYRIAN PRESIDENT, PLO LEADER DISCUSS REJECTION FRONT SUMMIT

JN081735 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 8 Apr 80 JN

[Text] At 1330 today President Hafiz al-Asad received PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and PLO Executive Committee members Faruq Qaddumi and 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar. The meeting was attended by Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam.

The discussion dealt with the forthcoming summit conference of the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation and the agenda of the front's foreign ministers meeting, which will be held on 10 April in Tripoli, Libya to prepare for the summit. The current Arab situation was also reviewed from all aspects.

President Hafiz al-Asad affirmed Syria's firm and continued support for the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, to strengthen the position of the PLO in leading the Palestinian people's struggle to regain their full rights.

FATAH'S AL-HASAN DISCUSSES MILITARY OPERATIONS, RELATIONS WITH IRAN

LD081539 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 4 Apr 80 pp 27-29 LD

[Interview with Fatah Central Council member Khalid al-Hasan given to Farid al-Khatis in London--date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: How far can the resistance benefit from opening the Golan front [with Israel]?

Answer: The resistance activity on this front would be impractical because of the presence of the UN emergency forces along the Golan front. Also the Syrian forces there are in a state of military alert. Furthermore, most of that area is not the same area which was previously the scene of such operations. The exploitation of other suitable areas at present is suspended and there is no need to make a new statement in this regard.

Question: But it is the resistance's policy to launch attacks against Israel from all the Arab fronts, especially in order to ease the present pressure on the Lebanese borders.

Answer: This is correct. This is a strategic requirement that does not only involve the countries bordering Palestine but also all the Arab countries in order to insure the freedom of resistance action by any means and in accordance with the possibility of operating from each of these countries.

With regard to Lebanon, the resistance has on its own initiative taken a decision which takes into consideration the Lebanese decision in 1970 regarding refraining from launching military operations from the Lebanese-Palestinian borders, but the situation now is different because of the presence of Israeli forces in the area known as "the border strip" in southern Lebanon and because of the aggressive military operations carried out by the Israeli forces. For this reason the Lebanese and the Palestinians have, side by side, been confronting the Israeli aggression.

Question: Is it true that the PLO is at present receiving $2 per barrel of [Iranian] oil in accordance with a secret agreement it concluded with Iran as was reported by the London [Sunday] TIMES?

Answer: The report is not true either as a whole or in detail.

Question: What did Iran offer the Palestinian resistance?

Answer: It offered changes in Iranian foreign policy; it switched from supporting Zionism to supporting the Palestinians. It severed relations with Israel and has publicly adopted a stand against Zionism and Israel. It has also broken relations with Anwar as-Sadat, committed itself to Arab resolutions of boycotting Israel and supported Palestinian stands in the international arena.

Question: But you have published an open letter to Imam Khomeyni in which you criticized the Iranian Islamic revolution. It has been reported that your brother Hani al-Hasan, head of the PLO office in Tehran, has submitted a copy of the message to Imam Khomeyni. What were the most significant points in that message and what was Imam Khomeyni's answer to them?

Answer: Imam Khomeyni did not reply to that message. In a nutshell what the message said was that Iran must define a clear foreign policy with regard to relations with the Arabs based on brotherhood dictated by Islam, friendship and good-neighborliness because Iran is in need of its neighbors more than anybody else for the sake of rebuilding and achieving success for the revolution.

In the meantime, the Iranian revolution is facing a cultural and social challenge with regard to organizing society and the state on an Islamic basis. I expressed the hope that its leaders will not make the same mistake of the Sunni 'ulema' who have turned Islam into a religion of worship having nothing to do with social life.

On the other hand, Imam Khomeyni is faced with the problems of racial, ethnic and religious minorities and the whole world is watching to see how he will solve these problems which the previous regime failed to solve.

Question: The Israeli Jerusalem POST recently reported that 38 Palestinian seamen are being trained in Egypt and that Palestinian frogmen are training in Libya. It claimed that all these will be used in fedayeen military operations against Israel. How true is this?

Answer: We sent students to various Arab and non-Arab universities and institutions, including merchant navy institutions. We have students in the Egyptian maritime academy, which is part of an Arab project to produce sea captains and engineers. After their graduation they train on board Arab ships after which they take jobs on Arab and non-Arab merchant ships.

Question: But the Jerusalem POST claims that they are being trained in order to be used in naval fedayeen operations against Israeli targets as has happened in the Elat operation last year.

Answer: As long as the Palestinian problem remains unsolved armed struggle remains to be the strategy to solve it. Struggle is not restricted to one particular field but includes various fields, including naval operations.

Question: Has the resistance trained in Libya any personnel being used as frogmen?

Answer: There is training of "frogmen" for Palestinians taking place in Libya. We have our own institutions for this purpose.

Question: Is it true that Moscow asks certain Arab countries to bring pressure to bear on the PLO every time it makes any headway in its contacts with the Western countries and the United States?

Answer: This is absolutely untrue. There is no need for a mediator between us and the Soviets since contacts between Moscow and 'Arafat take place almost weekly. Also the Soviets believe in the need for dialog with bodies throughout the world and this matter was often discussed in our meetings with them. Also neither Moscow nor anybody else has the right to guide our policies and contacts. We reject this presumption when manifested by Arabs, let alone non-Arabs.

Question: How do you evaluate the meetings which President Carter called for in Washington with Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin this month?

Answer: One of the basic principles of President Carter's election campaign is to exploit the Camp David agreements. According to those agreements 26 May is the deadline for completingthe so-called autonomy negotiations. The negotiations on this matter have failed. The date set by those agreements coincides with the very week when the election battle begins after the Democratic and Republican Parties' candidates have been decided upon. To announce the failure of the negotiations and the consequences of such an announcement will affect President Carter's future. Therefore, it was necessary to hold this tripartite summit, whether simultaneously or separately, out of the desire to give the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations the chance to succeed in this regard and, consequently, to extend the deadline agreed upon at the Camp David agreement for a few months under the slogan of continuing the negotiations in order to reach an agreement. Therefore, President Carter would be confirming that the agreements he concluded at Camp David are still likely to succeed, which would enable him to continue his election campaign and give President as-Sadat the justification to extend the negotiations deadline.

KUWAIT

ARAB TIMES: ALL GULF SECURITY FORCES ON ALERT

LD081148 Kuwait KUNA in English 1117 GMT 8 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Kuwait, April 8, (KUNA)--"Security apparatuses in the whole Gulf region have been put on alert," a Kuwaiti newspaper reported Tuesday.

The English language ARAB TIMES said the move was taken following speculation that the U.S. might bomb oil installations in south Iran after its demand that the 50 hostages held at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran be transferred to the custody of the Iranian Government was rejected.

The newspaper's unattributed report said the fears of an American military attack on Iran arose when reports from Washington mentioned that U.S. President Jimmy Carter might take "drastic measures" against the oil-rich Gulf country. But the paper added that "there was no independent confirmation of these reports."

Carter announced last night that the U.S. was breaking diplomatic ties with Iran and was going to impose more sanctions against it in retaliation for Iran's spiritual leader Ayatollah Khomeyni's rejection to ease the status of American hostages. Meanwhile, tension between the two Gulf countries, Iran and Iraq, increased following an exchange of accusations that each was trying to cause disturbances in the other. The tension threatened to erupt into a war between the two neighboring countries who placed their armed forces on full alert.

A daily Arabic Kuwaiti newspaper AS-SIYASAH reported Tuesday that Algeria was exerting mediation efforts to resolve the conflict between Iran and Iraq. Arab and international countries are mediating to find a peaceful solution to the border attacks the paper added, quoting diplomatic sources.

Arab Gulf countries have a stake in keeping peace between the two countries, particularly after increased fears that the U.S. may carry out a military attack on Iran to force the release of the hostages. Any U.S. military intervention or a war between Iraq and Iran was seen to threaten the security of the whole oil-rich Gulf region.

GULF STATES REPORTEDLY WORKING TO CONTAIN IRAQ-IRAN DISPUTE

JN082119 Doha QNA in Arabic 2040 GMT 8 Apr 80 JN

[Text] Riyadh, 8 April--Diplomatic sources have said that the capitals of the Gulf states are currently witnessing intensive contacts aimed at coordinating and consulting on the necessary means to face the consequences of the worsening Iraqi-Iranian dispute. The Saudi newspaper AL-MADINAH said that the Gulf states are on their way to the completion of a unified picture on the means to react to this dispute, which has heightened over the past few days.

The newspaper AL-MADINAH made it clear that this unified Gulf stance is based on the need to contain the dispute within the Iraqi and Iranian borders, to prevent its proliferation and to solve it if possible. The possible effects of this dispute on the internal situation in each of these states must be dealt with separately, the paper added.

Quoting private sources, AL-MADINAH said that the tension between Iraq and Iran is rapidly expanding and that the Arab and foreign observers and the diplomatic and political circles are under the impression that the two countries are moving toward the escalation of the crisis between them.

MINISTER SAYS NO STATE OF EMERGENCY DECLARED

LD090907 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0711 GMT 9 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Kuwait--'Abd al-Aziz Husayn, minister of state for cabinet affairs, today said that Kuwait has not declared a state of emergency following American hints of military action against Iran to force it to release the American hostages held in Tehran.

In a press statement published here he said affairs in this Gulf state were very normal and no precautions or emergency measures were adopted.

The minister was commenting on a Kuwaiti press report that most countries of the Arabian Gulf declared a state of emergency last Monday after President Carter imposed more sanctions against Iran, which included breaking diplomatic relations.

PRESENCE OF SOVIET SHIP IN HORMUZ STRAIT NOTED

LD081153 Kuwait KUNA in English 1044 GMT 8 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Muscat, April 8 (KUNA)--A Soviet naval unit, presumed to be a destroyer or a mine sweeper, has been stationed in the middle of Hormuz Strait since the beginning of the American hostages crisis in Tehran, a United Press report said Tuesday.

The nature of the mission assigned to this ship is clear to no one, the report added. The agency quoted a captain in the Omani Navy as saying that the Soviet ship is under daily surveillance, and adding that its radar sometimes stops working.

The Omani captain was also quoted as saying it was difficult to know the exact nature of work on this ship. What is certain is that weariness must have affected its crew, he said. The report said Western defence sources believe that the Soviet ship surveys oil tankers passing through.

SAUDI ARABIA

FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON GULF SECURITY

LD091021 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 7 Apr 80 pp 1, 2 LD

[Interview granted by Saudi Foreign Minister Amir Sa'ud al-Faysal to Jihad al-Khazin in Riyadh--date not given]

[Excerpts] As the first point of discussion with the foreign minister I chose the question of Gulf security: What is being said about the United States seeking bases in the Middle East, the connection between this and the situation in Afghanistan and the new Iranian element in Gulf security.

Amir Sa'ud said: The United States has not asked the Saudi Arabian Kingdom for bases or facilities officially or unofficially, because it realizes that the kingdom does not believe that the establishment of foreign bases in independent states is the ideal method for preserving security. Moreover, the kingdom is anxious to keep the Arab nation free of any foreign interference.

We have heard statements by U.S. officials expressing their desire to establish bases or facilities for the United States in the area. As far as we are concerned as countries of this area we believe that acceptance of this kind of thing would jeopardize the independence of these states, which must remain distant from such problems which they can do without, particularly problems involving the balance of power between the major powers.

What prompted the United States to make this request was the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. As we all know, intervention by a major power in one country is countered by another major power intervening in another country. For this reason we are perturbed by the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan because it is damaging and harmful to us in view of the fact that the principle of a major power occupying an independent state indirectly creates the opportunity for other parties to intervene.

[Question] How do you evaluate the Gulf countries' relations with Iran?

[Answer] There is not a single one of these countries that wishes to harm Iran. Rather, they all want not only normal relations but also brotherly and good-neighborly relations. Indeed they want distinguished relations, particularly because the new Iranian regime's principle is based on Islam which brings it even closer to the countries of the area. This is in addition to the fact that the new regime supports us on Arab problems and our principal problem, the Palestinian problem.

Of course, certain quarters in Iran recently made statements which, to say the least, were negative. After we had contacted the brothers in Iran we were told that these statements do not represent the Iranian Government's views. We accepted this explanation out of a desire to create a constructive basis for cooperation. We sincerely hope that these negative statements do not represent the Iranian Government's views. In fact, Iran and the Arab countries overlooking the Gulf are facing problems. Therefore, if the common enemy--that is the enemy of Iran and the Arab countries--can create tension, if not disruption, in relations this would be in the interest of neither Iran nor the Arab countries.

I look forward to these relations between us being fruitful, constructive and distinguished, which is also the feeling of the peoples of the area.

[Question] What about the invitation for you to visit Iran?

[Answer] I have an invitation to visit Iran from the former foreign minister and I am ready to carry it out. I believe that exchanges of visits between officials solve many problems. It is a must for countries that have common interests and common experiences. I have accepted the invitation and I will renew contacts in this regard.

[Question] Let us move south, to Yemen. Is it not strange that an improvement in your relations with PDRY's Marxist regime should begin at a time when your relations with North Yemen are passing through a period of stagnation, not to say crisis?

[Answer] I do not think that the development of relations between one Arab country and another should necessarily be at the expense of relations with another Arab country. The brothers in Aden, both privately and publicly, absolutely deny that their regime is Marxist. We are not responsible for regimes in independent states. But this denial on their part came in response to the allegation that the regime there is Marxist.

With regard to the development in relations between the two countries, what is strange indeed is that there should be any blemishes in these relations. Since South Yemen's independence and prior to that the Saudi Arabian Kingdom had a specific stand with regard to combatting colonialism in this area and finding ways of fruitful cooperation that would preserve the interests of the countries of the area.

We are still looking forward to the development of these relations. If this desire meets with a positive response from the brothers in Aden, we will support it, welcome it and meet it as far as we can.

[Question] The two questions [relations with Aden and relations with San'a'] are not necessarily related. But why has this crisis in relations with San'a' come at this time in particular?

[Answer] I can see no crisis in relations although I read comments to this effect in the papers. As an official I have sensed absolutely nothing that could be called a crisis between the Saudi Arabian Kingdom and North Yemen. There is a continuing dialog in order to preserve the common interests of both countries, but I do not believe that there is anything to indicate or give the impression that there is a crisis.

[Question] How do you evaluate the European attitude at present?

[Answer] I would like to say that the recent European stand of recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination is a constructive step which undoubtedly will eventually affect Arab-European relations.

For the first time now a sort of balance has begun to emerge on the European scene in that history, geography and common interests are now combined with a general awareness of the Arab nation--an awareness that is free of Zionist propaganda, which has always influenced Western public opinion. This should make us feel optimistic that balance in relations will enable the European countries to seek to establish peace in the area because it will be their interests before anybody else's that will be affected in the event of disturbances in the Arab area.

[Question] Relations with the United States will remain the most important in the light of its influence in the area. How do you evaluate relations between the Saudi Arabian Kingdom and the United States and do you agree with us in saying that these relations have been affected because of the difference in the two countries' attitude toward a Middle East solution?

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[Answer] The U.S. stand is somewhat ambiguous at present. The reason is probably due to the election season in the United States. Naturally, the United States has a basic duty toward the achievements of peace in the area not only because it is a superpower but also because it has basic and extensive interests in the Arab world. We hope that the ambiguity in the U.S. stand is transient and due to the election period and that the United States will adopt a policy toward the area expressing its historical stand of supporting self-determination.

The Arab countries have a responsibility too. The responsibility and the desire for peace. But it must be clear that such peace must be based on right and justice. We hope that in its policy toward the area the United States will express its desire for peace to all the countries of the area and will not confine its efforts only to the present dialog between Egypt and Israel, a dialog which in fact threatens the stability of the area and will lead to no peaceful solution.

[Question] Speaking of Egypt and Israel, do you not believe that President as-Sadat may be right in saying that the Arab countries are incapable of doing anything and therefore he is going on with what he is doing and nothing will stop him?

[Answer] I do not agree with you that the Arab countries have been incapable of dealing with this matter. The Arab countries have adopted a stand toward this problem stemming from their definition of this problem in particular and of what it is will lead to. It was clear from the beginning that this [presumably Camp David] is a futile effort because Israel has no intention of reaching an agreement that would establish peace in the area based on justice, the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and its withdrawal from the occupied territories. This became clear even before the ink on the Camp David agreements had dried. Israel did not conceal its intention to neutralize the western front in order to devote itself to developing its occupation of the Arab territories and retaining these territories as part of Israel before looking forward to occupying other territories. This was clear from the beginning and the Arab countries tried by various means to dissuade President as-Sadat from going ahead with what he intended to do, which threatened to bring war, not peace. This was because As-Sadat's action was bound to divide the Arab ranks and make Israel believe that it can implement what it wants by dividing the Arab nation and neutralizing any pressures from the Western countries and the United States to withdraw from the occupied Arab territories and give the Palestinians the right to self-determination.

Now that the situation has reached a dead end we hope that President as-Sadat will see his mistake in pursuing this policy and will return to the Arab ranks so that the Arabs will once again be united in confronting Israel.

[Question] Do you believe that President as-Sadat can still return to the Arab ranks or has he reached the point of no return?

[Answer] We indeed suffered a catastrophe when Egypt was separated from the Arab body in view of its great history and sacrifices. We are pained to see that all this is a waste in the belief that Israel will one day respond to reason and logic and will become motivated by other things than entrenching its expansionist gains in the area.

We are pained not only as a government but also as a people who have the closest ties with Egypt. We hope that Egypt will return to the Arab ranks, for all the Israeli steps of expanding settlements and violating the holy places in Hebron prove that it is seeking to perpetuate its occupation. We hope that the reality will ultimately make Egypt revise its calculations and return to the Arab ranks.

[Question] You know President as-Sadat well. How do you interpret his present thinking?

[Answer] All I can say is that it is not a question of one person knowing another. What we must concentrate upon are the results of As-Sadat's action] and the steps he has taken, which have harmed the Arab nation's interests and in the final analysis hindered the establishment of real peace.

[Question] President as-Sadat claims that the Saudi Arabian Kingdom wants to take the leading Arab role from Egypt.

[Answer] The Saudi Arabian Kingdom's policy has never been based on the idea that the Arabs must have a leadership or a leader.

[Question] He also says that you have given facilities to the Soviets.

[Answer] Ask the Soviets. I do not know what to say. What are these facilities?

[Question] We noticed that no joint statement was issued following President Hafiz al-Asad's visit to Saudi Arabia. It has been said that this was due to differences over the situation in Afghanistan. How true is this?

[Answer] It is not customary to issue a joint statement after every visit, because visits by Arab officials are incessant. There is no conflict between the Saudi and Syrian attitudes toward Arab issues. Bilateral relations are excellent. If an attitude is to be adopted toward Afghanistan problem, we hope to be able to adopt a common stand.

We are one of the countries that have thanked the Soviet Union officially and unofficially for supporting Arab rights in Palestine. But on the other hand we must take a stand in the face of what the Soviet Union has done in Afghanistan. We hope that the Arab and Islamic countries that have good relations with the Soviet Union will be able to convince it to give the Afghan people the right to self-determination with freedom.

[Question] Going back once more to the Afghan crisis, do you not believe that despite all that was said at the [Islamic] conference the Soviet occupation is becoming more entrenched? Have you considered a collective response to the Soviet Union's actions?

[Answer] This will be a basic subject at the coming Islamic foreign ministers conference. The previous conference adopted resolutions on this matter in the hope that the Soviet Union will realize the gravity of its actions. Under no circumstances does the Soviet Union have a right to intervene in another country. In the meantime we cannot accept that U.S. support for Afghanistan should be seen as giving it the right to support Israel's occupation of Arab territories.

[Question] But what is the answer to the Soviet action in Afghanistan?

[Answer] We hope that the Arab and Islamic countries that have strong relations with the Soviet Union will use their influence to convince it that, whatever its justifications may be, it cannot take us back to the era of colonialism and that it should withdraw its forces from Afghanistan. Will these countries be able to convince the Soviet Union to withdraw its forces from Afghanistan? This is what the coming days will show. The Saudi Arabian Kingdom's attitude never has been, is not and will not be based on the desire to be hostile to the Soviet Union or to harm its interests.

[Question] Would you accept the European proposal for the neutralization of Afghanistan?

[Answer] What is important is for Afghanistan to be independent and to determine its own future. If this proposal were to lead to a Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan naturally we would not object to it because we all are neutral and nonalined states.

PDRY

YSP CHAIRMAN RECEIVES DFLP ENVOY, ETHIOPIAN AMBASSADOR

LD071540 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 7 APR 80 LD/EA

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee and chairman of the presidium of the Supreme People's Council, has received a letter from Comrade Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP]. This was disclosed when the secretary general received brother Sa'id 'Abd al-Hadi, member of the DFLP Central Committee today. The Aden News Agency reports that the letter concerns recent developments in Lebanon, the current Arab situation and relations between the YSP and the DFLP. Brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il reaffirmed Democratic Yemen's support for the struggle of the Palestinian people under the PLO to regain their legitimate rights and to establish their own independent state.

Brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il also received at his office this afternoon brother Muhammad Ahmad Salman on the occasion of the latter's departure to take up his new post as Democratic Yemen's ambassador to Republic of Lebanon.

The secretary general also received brother Muhammad 'Abdallah al-Batani, our ambassador to socialist Ethiopia, who briefed him on the activities of the embassy and the efforts being made to consolidate the developing relations between the two friendly countries.

CAIRO RADIO REPORTS AS-SADAT, CARTER 9 APR BANQUET SPEECHES

NC090904 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 9 Apr 80 NC

[Text] President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat has emphasized that a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East question has become essential. He stressed that he will continue efforts with the United States on the road to peace until a settlement is reached. This was said in a speech by President as-Sadat at a banquet held in his honor by U.S. President Jimmy Carter at the White House.

At the beginning of his speech President as-Sadat greeted President Carter and thanked him for his warm generosity and hospitality. As-Sadat said: It gives me great pleasure to visit your great country and to work together for the noble cause of peace and for friendship among countries. As-Sadat said: The historic step we took on the path of peace constitutes the most positive contribution for the noble cause of peace until a comprehensive settlement is reached. He further said: This was and still is our firm commitment since we began work together. A comprehensive settlement was a necessity when we began our efforts, but it is now a dire necessity.

President as-Sadat added: The talks we held today confirmed my trust in your unwavering commitment toward justice and morality. You have proven once again your understanding of the sufferings of other peoples whose rights are being denied. You have proven that you are determined to stand firm to fulfill your commitments. You have set a shining example of genuine interest and self-denial regarding the establishment of peace in every corner of the world.

President as-Sadat said: You well realize the ties and interests that link all countries of the world at present. Since we have known you, you have shouldered your responsibilities with insight and courage. In the coming weeks and months, we continue to work together for the consolidation of peace. We will spare no efforts to make intensive moves to introduce a real change in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. There must be a real transfer of power and a new era of reconciliation must begin. This would be in the interest of all countries and not only the Palestinians. No one will benefit by the continuation of occupation and conflict or by an escalation of tension, deepening of doubts and lack of confidence among those who are living in the same area. President as-Sadat said that everyone will benefit by the establishment of a just and permanent peace in the area, which is the cradle of civilizations.

President as-Sadat said that he feels quite pleased and satisfied with the development of joint cooperation between Egypt and the United States in all domains. He said that every Egyptian appreciates this very well. He said: We are determined to intensify the creative exchange between our peoples to the benefit of our countries. Such a sound relationship, based on mutual respect and confidence, can contribute to bringing about a higher level of international cooperation and understanding. This relationship is an example of human interaction and slidarity among people who believe in the unity of mankind's destiny.

President as-Sadat said: Let us pledge to continue with this march and support it in all possible ways.

In conclusion President as-Sadat called on the audience to stand up to greet the dear friend President Jimmy Carter, his wife, all the audience and every American who extends support to Egypt and to furthering friendship between the two countries.

Earlier President Carter had made a speech at the beginning of the party. He welcomed President as-Sadat and described him as a dear guest of the United States. He said that President as-Sadat enjoys great love not only from the American people but also from most nations in the world. During his whole life President as-Sadat has proven to be a statesmen who in a unique way understand others and has political courage.

President Carter said that when President as-Sadat decided to make his historic visit to Jerusalem, he changed the trend in the world. Carter described this visit as a shock to many in an area that had witnessed 4 wars in 30 years.

President Carter said: We do not want to recall those critical days because an enormous change has taken place in the past few months; mutual agreements and commitments have been reached between Egypt and Israel after 13 days of intensive talks in Camp David, and documents were signed at Camp David that laid the foundation for future relations.

President Carter said that when he reread these documents, he found that they actually achieved the aspirations of two peoples who had lived in dispute for a considerable time. He said that he must affirm that peace between Egypt and Israel does not constitute a threat to others. Peace is a possibility that may fulfill the aspirations of the Palestinian people and all of Israel's neighbors. Peace will give all the Arab people the chance to live in peace. Peace between Egypt and Israel may gradually remove the psychological barrier between Israel and its neighbors.

President as-Sadat said that understanding among peoples is not so easy as some may imagine. The two countries had drawn up timetables and aims in keeping with the Camp David agreements.

After that President Carter reviewed the basic points of the Camp David agreements. In particular he mentioned Security Council Resolution 242 which he said is the basis for negotiations and relations between Israel and its neighbors, that is, mutual respect, regional sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the right to live in peace within secure and recognizable borders.

President Carter said: The example set for developing relations between Egypt and Israel must not be confined to these two countries alone; it must also extend to Israel and all its Arab neighbors, who did not make use of this opportunity.

President Carter said that the Camp David agreements specify the form of the Palestinian autonomy power in the West Bank and Gaza and the right of the Palestinians to participate in free election . He said that in accordance with this, Israel agreed to the withdrawal of the military government and occupation forces from the occupied territory, provided that there will be specific posts where certain Israeli forces will be stationed for security purposes.

President Carter said that Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin asserted morethan once in his own and in President as-Sadat's presence that there will be full autonomy. Carter pointed out that the Camp David agreements provide for the presence of a strong local police force, to consist of elements from Egypt, Jordan and neighboring countries. He said that agreement must be reached on security measures and that the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people must be recognized. The Palestinians must have the right to participate in determining their future [tahdid mustaqbalihim]. All aspects of the Palestinian problem must be solved.

President Carter stressed that none of the provisions of the Camp David agreements must be ignored or violated. He stressed that the parties concerned are fully committed to this.

President Carter said that the world's present reservations about peace in the Middle East are not the same as prior to Camp David. We have managed to overcome many obstacles in the interval.

President Carter stressed the complete role which the United States is playing in the current peace process is that of a full partner.

Pointing out that Menahem Begin will pay a visit to Washington within a week, President Carter said that the United States, Egypt and Israel will not allow the peace process to fail.

In conclusion President Carter said: Egypt has a world pioneer for many generations. President as-Sadat is an example of pioneering leadership in the world today.

CAIRO PRESS SEES AS-SADAT U.S. VISIT AS IMPORTANT FOR AUTONOMY

NC090800 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0705 GMT 9 Apr 80 NC

[Excerpt] Cairo, 9 April--Cairo's newspapers stress Wednesday the importance of President Anwar as-Sadat's visit to Washington and the discussions he will hold with President Jimmy Carter. They describe it as a visit for the sake of the Palestinian question--the core of the Middle East conflict.

AL-AHRAM says that the topic of Washington discussions will be the Palestinian problem and the goal will be comprehensive peace. The U.S. side, which President Carter is representing, is not spectator but a partner assuming its responsibilities and commitments--responsibilities of and commitments to justice and sublime principles.

Egypt wants no U.S. partiality toward it or to Israel. It wants, however, U.S. partiality toward justice, sublime principles and U.S. interests in the Middle East.

The paper adds: These are the objectives of the visit. We should wait for a while before discussing the outcome of this visit, which affirms Egypt's concern over the Palestinian rights and Egypt's readiness to exert every positive effort for a just settlement of these rights.

AL-AHRAM NOTES FOUR MAIN POINTS AT WASHINGTON TALKS

NC090925 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0835 GMT 9 Apr 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 9 April--The newspaper AL-AHRAM today reports that if the discussions which U.S. President Jimmy Carter will have Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin prove fruitful, it is expected that the heads of the delegations to the autonomy discussions will meet in Washington on 21 April.

The paper notes that sources of the Egyptian delegation accompanying President as-Sadat have confirmed that President as-Sadat will emphasize in his discussions with U.S. President Jimmy Carter four main points:

1. That Egypt rejects any formula for a United Jerusalem--as Israel is demanding--that could signify the annexation of the Arab sector of Jerusalem to Israel. Egypt will not give up the Arab character of Jerusalem and its restoration of Arab sovereignty.

2. That the autonomous authority in the occupied Arab territory in the West Bank and Gaza Strip must assume the same powers currently held by the Israeli military government in these territories.

3. That the Israeli settlements and expansion policy must be frozen.

4. That there must be clear and specific limits to Israel's concept of security.

AS-SADAT INTERVIEWED ON PEACE, NEGOTIATIONS, OTHER ISSUES

TA090840 Tel Aviv HA'OLAM HAZE in Hebrew 9 Apr 80 pp 31, 32, 33 TA

[First part of interview with Egyptian Prime Minister Anwar as-Sadat by HA'OLAM HAZE Editor in Chief MK Uri Avneri at President as-Sadat's residence near Cario, time not given; second part of the interview to be published in 16 April edition of HA'OLAM HAZE]

[Text] Avneri: Why do you not come and make another speech to the Knesset?

As-Sadat: If it is necessary, if it is necessary, I will do this. I am not at all opposed to this.

Avneri: You are the only man who can explain the Palestinian problem to the Israeli public. We have tried to do this for a long time, but we have been unsuccessful. Only a man like you, who has already influenced the Israeli public and taught it the significance of peace, is able to bring the Israeli public around to understanding the real security aspects of the Palestinian problem.

As-Sadat: Well, this really is a very important idea. Let me tell you this: Believe me, I have thought about going to the Knesset a second time because over the past 2 years we have made major achievements.

If, 2 years ago, someone had come up to me and said that all this would happen in 2 years I would not have believed him. It is clear that my speech in the Knesset and my direct appeal to the Israeli public, as witnessed by the whole world, changed the course of history to an extent that I did not expect.

Now that you propose this I will reveal to you that I have been thinking about it over the past 2 weeks.

Avneri: Really?

As-Sadat: Yes, and I will tell you why. We have made major achievements. For example: There is no more war after the October war. There are normal relations. One can drive by car from Israel to Cairo...

Avneri: I have done that.

As-Sadat: Very good. There are open borders and open arms. We have achieved this and we would never have achieved this another way. We did it, but we still have the final stage. And what is the final stage? [It is] solving the problem which is the key to the conflict--the Palestinian problem.

I have thought about this for 2 weeks. I have told no one, and it is only because you raised the issue that I am telling you this. When you publish this it will also be a surprise to my aides.

For the past 2 weeks I have thought about going to the Knesset again and I will tell you Israelis: After my first visit we achieved this and that. Why are you hesitating over completing the process? Do not stop in the middle of the road.

There is another thing that I have to tell you: We understand your psychology, but you do not understand the Egyptian or Arab psychology. You are making very serious mistakes. For example, when Dayan said after the 1967 war that he is sitting and waiting for a telephone call--this is not the psychology of an Egyptian or an Arab. In such a situation he would rather die than pick up the phone.

When I made my decision on the eve of the Yom Kippur war, the Soviets, who are a superpower, said that crossing the canal and the Bar-Lev Line was only possible with an atom bomb and that As-Sadat and all his forces would drown--at least 40,000 people would drown in the canal before arriving on its eastern bank. They did not frigthen me at all. I am prepared to die, but to die on my feet and not in a situation of "no peace and no war" and not in a state of humiliation.

Thus, when I am dealing with you I take account of every detail, however small, in the Israeli psychology, in the Israeli mentality, in all areas.

You are making serious mistakes because you are still living with yesterday's Egypt. For edample, one of your ministers was in the United States and, while speaking there, he said: "What happens after As-Sadat? There can be a coup in Egypt at any moment, and what happens then? You the Americans should not give modern arms to the Egyptians because these will fall into the hands of those who come after the revolution and these will be Israel's enemies." That was one of your ministers.

Avneri: Arik Sharon?

As-Sadat: Not Sharon, Tamir, the minister of justice.

You do not understand the Egyptian and Arab psychology. But we--I know your psychology.

You must not think along those lines because that creates illusions. Here in Egypt, after the October war--and you can see this because you are living with us now; you can come at any time, you can go wherever you want and you can talk with anyone--we, that is me and my people, do not pay any attention to the 5,000 who voted (in the Egyptian referendum) against peace.

Who are they? [They are] Communists, opportunists, reactionary elements, extremist Muslim organizations.

All of them together are only 5,000 voices out of 41 million. There was a 99.9 percent vote in favor of peace because after the October war we lost all our complexes of humiliation, of bitterness and hate, our inferiority complex due to the fact that you are much more progressive than we are, the feeling that this is a battle between two civilizations.

In the October war we lost all these complexes because there is a very long and rich heritage behind every Egyptian. Even if he is illiterate, he has a heritage of 7,000 years; the first culture in the world, the first country, the first government. The United States is 200 years old. You believe that Egypt is like the rest of the Arab world, that there will be a coup because someone is shouting in Baghdad, in Paris or in Washington--this is a great mistake. Otherwise, I would not be sitting with you here as I am and I would not have received the credentials of the Israeli ambassador.

I am honoring the promise I made to you to march two steps forward when you take only one step. For example, on the issue of the normalization I have no complexes. Things that had to be discussed within 6 months were discussed and agreed within 2 months.

You have to learn to understand the psychology of the Egyptians with whom you are dealing because we know your psychology. Does this answer your question?

Avneri: Yes, thank you. As far as the issue of Israeli psychology is concerned, the problem now is the Palestinian problem.

As-Sadat: Aha.

Avneri: Many Israelis have a spiritual barrier here.

As-Sadat: Aha.

Avneri: Thre is a history to this. The war between Israel and Egypt was a relatively short war, 30 years. However, the conflict between Jews and Palestinians in Eretz Yisra'el began a long time before that.

As-Sadat: I do not agree with that. We had a war 3,000 years ago. First of all, Moses was an Egyptian, second, there was Joseph.

The Israeli people began to be a people here in Egypt. It was only later that they left Egypt and went to Sinai. Thus, relations between us are much older.

Avneri: But the present war began only 32 years ago. I remember because I was in the war then in Fallujah.

As-Sadat: What, with 'Abd an-Nasir?

Avneri: Yes, I was in the same places as 'Abd an-Nasir, in Fallujah and in the place called Hill 105. We were in the same places. I was wounded in Fallujah and he was wounded at Hill 105.

As-Sadat: Exactly.

Avneri: I was there on that same night. We were very close to each other.

As-Sadat: I was in jail at the time.

Avneri: Do you think that Egyptian intervention in the 1948 war was a mistake?

As-Sadat: Not at all. You have to understand the psychology of our people.

For example, I am a man without hate. Hate upsets me. So, I have never been a man of hate. This makes one feel very weak, so I try to eliminate any feelings of hate.

Let me tell you--I am relating this for the first time, it will appear in my second book--in the first war, the 1948 war, when your air force planes were bombing Cairo during the Ramadan festival, you thought that you were harming the morale of the Egyptian people just as Dayan said after the 1967 war that he was sitting and waiting for a telephone call. This is not the Egyptian or Arab psychology. Not at all.

Since you bombed Egypt during Ramadan--I was sitting in Cell 54 at the time--I had something very strong against you. Were I in power at the time I would have fought you. This is why our intervention in 1948 was quite natural for any Arab regime, but now that we find ourselves in the peace process you should not be hesitating as you are.

Avneri: I think that you should appear before the Knesset again and tell the Israelis about the Palestinians.

As-Sadat: You can reveal this for the first time. Even my aides do not know this. I am telling you this because you mentioned it and this was very wise. Yes, for the past 2 weeks I have been thinking about paying another visit to the Knesset. I wish to speak only about one issue: the Palestinian problem, on the psychology of the Palestinian problem.

Why should Israel incur the enmity of 800 million Muslims and drag the United States into the same situation? You can gain their support if we reach agreement about Jerusalem. As for Jerusalem, there is no dispute. I have said that we are prepared to agree that the city not be partitioned again.

Just as this is a very emotional matter for 16 million Jews--17 million--it is also a very emotional matter for 800 million Muslims.

It is really very hard for me to understand this because, were I in Begin's shoes, I would choose my path.

Does he really want Israel to live and enjoy relations with 800 million Muslims and gain their support? Is he waiting for this?

But you are still living in the past. Here in Egypt we have overcome all this, 100 percent. Therefore, I have really begun to think about this visit to the Knesset. I am telling you about this for the first time; yes, only for this particular issue--the Palestinian issue.

Avneri: This is of major importance. As to the Palestinian issue, we have a very deep-rooted psychological problem. This does not only involve Mr Begin, whom I like very much... he has that same problem. You know that for several years I have been maintaining contacts with the PLO...

As-Sadat: I have heard that they refused to speak with you, Uri.

Avneri: Who, the PLO?

As-Sadat: No, Khalid Muhyi ad-Din. Anis told me that on the day I received your ambassador's credentials Khalid refused to meet with you and to let you into his press conference. This is part of the Arab picture. There is the system of closed doors and there is my system.

Avneri: That was strange. I met with Khalid Muhyi ad-Din at the Bologna conference in 1973.

As-Sadat: I know.

Avneri: And then he spoke to me about peace.

As-Sadat: But now their attitude is different because now the Soviet Union is against it.

Avneri: But let's go back to the Palestinian issue. We have a spiritual barrier.

As-Sadat: Yes Uri, but this does not only apply to the Palestinian issue. You remember that I said that prior to my initiative I visited Ceausescu. Why? It was not only about the Palestinian issue. This was a general approach because of the past, because of the sediments of 32 years. I went to Ceausescu to ask him: First, is Begin ready to make peace? Second, is Begin strong enough to face Israeli public opinion?

Why? I was sure that Ben-Gurion was strong enough to deal with this. I was sure that Mrs Me'ir was strong enough. However, regretfully, because of the October war she left office. I would have been happy to conduct negotiations with her, really.

Avneri: That was more difficult.

As-Sadat: I know. I dealt with her during the first disengagement agreement. I think that if she were heading Israel now, we would already have peace and a comprehensive agreement.

She was very obstinate, very difficult, but when she was convinced, she was a strong personality and could cope with the Knesset and Israeli public opinion.

Because of this I went to Ceausescu and asked him about this. Why? For example--and this I am telling for the first time--I could never have achieved anything with you had you remained on an inch of Sinai land. On the other hand, because I know your psychology, I know that nobody in Israel could confront the Knesset and public opinion and say: Let us evacuate the settlements in Sinai. I know this, although this is not your land. I know, I recognize your problems.

Because of this, this is not only a Palestinian problem. I took this dimension into account with every step I took.

Avneri: Luckily, Mr Begin does not have a deep spiritual commitment to Sinai, such as he has to the West Bank. Spiritually, he draws a line between them since, as far as Mr Begin is concerned, Sinai is not Eretz Yisra'el, while the West Bank and the Gaza Strip are Eretz Yisra'el.

I think that Mr Begin is frightened of the opposition. The only opposition is inside himself. Gush Emunim is a very small factor, an insignificant, unpopular minority.

As-Sadat: Like our opposition, and insignificant minority.

Avneri: Yes, Ge'ula Kohen and the others. But they are using slogans against Begin that were invented by Begin himself, slogans that say we have the right to settle everywhere. When the Labor Party government was in power, he went to all the settlements that had been established illegally and encouraged them. Today they are only repeating things he told them himself.

Therefore, it is very difficult for him to budge. It is not because of public opinion. If Begin were to get up and say: We are ceasing the establishment of settlements, the great majority of Israeli people would welcome this. That business of Hebron is very unpopular in Israel.

As-Sadat: That is what I feel.

Avneri: The great majority is against housing Jews within Hebron. But he (Begin) is more extremist. He is now influenced by Arik Sharon. He has pushed 'Ezer Weizman to one side, and he [Weizman] is wiser than the top ranks. Begin is isolating him. This is tragic.

As-Sadat: It is very tragic.

Avneri: You ought to tell Weizman not to resign. You are the only man who has any influence over him. Tell him not to resign.

As-Sadat: I am in complete agreement with you. That man is very sincere, in favor of peace, in favor of human understanding, really.

Avneri: Once he was an extremist hawk, primarily over the matter of the West Bank, and he has changed since your initiative. This proves that you can influence hawks, and so you must come to the Knesset again.

As for the PLO, what are you thinking of doing to influence them?

As-Sadat: I will tell you, Uri. I have stated many times and I am stating again: Anyone who offers an alternative, I am prepared to go after him. But those who have no alternatives--I have learned from life that sooner or later they will come because there is no alternative. History does not go backwards. Sooner or later they will come.

Now they are accusing me of betrayal. Once they told Kreisky that the problems between them and me were less grave than those between them and King Husayn. Now they are praising King Husayn. These zigzags in policy, without a stable basis, will lead in the end to them following the one who has the right path.

Avneri: I have always had the impression that, in the final analysis, the entire Fatah leadership is pro-Egyptian. They hate Syria and King Husayn and they have a natural sumpathy for Egypt. It is a pity that Mr Begin does not make it easier for them by saying: We will never recognize the PLO. We will never agree to a Palestinian state.

As-Sadat: I will tell you, Dayan was really right when he said: Why should we impose ourselves on others who do not want us?

If I were in Begin's shoes, I would give the Palestinians full autonomy without any negotiations. I would have given it the next day (after the signing at Camp David).

I would say: In order for you to have self-determination, we need to sit down together to discuss the details. If you want self-determination, let us sit down and discuss. If you do not want it, carry on with the autonomy until you are ready. If I were Begin, I would have acted like that a long time ago.

Avneri: I wish you were Begin! Why do you not change places? You will be the prime minister of Israel and Begin will be the President of Egypt.

As-Sadat: (laughing) Oh, No! You are 3 million and I have 41 million. (prolonged laughter) And there was Moses, how he suffered!

Avneri: If this is so, we have already had an Egyptian prime minister. (As-Sadat laughs) We should have another one.

There is a problem regarding Mr Begin. You must know that until your visit to Jerusalem Mr Begin never spoke seriously with any Arab. Not even once.

As-Sadat: Not even once?

Avneri: Not once. Even Ben-Gurion, who was prime minister for 15 years, never once visited any Arab village in Israel.

As-Sadat: Ben-Gurion?

Avneri: Yes, when he visited Nazerat Illit, Jewish Nazareth, he did not go down to visit Arab Nazareth. Mr Begin, who only came to Israel in 1942, knows nothing about the Arabs.

As-Sadat: That is a great mistake. You live in this area. You ought to know the problems of this area and you need to know the people with whom you will live.

Avneri: Today you are acting as the only direct link between Israel and the Arab world. Therefore, you play a vital role for both sides. This is also true with regard to your role toward the Palestinians. Only you can do this. The Israelis have great faith in you.

As-Sadat: I am very proud of this.

Avneri: This is something very special. If a public opinion poll were to be held in Israel today, a popularity poll, and the names of Begin, Weizman and you were to appear in it, you would appear in the first place, Weizman in the second and Begin in the third.

Weizman today stands in the first place in public opinion polls in Israel.

As-Sadat: He is a very good man, really. And he is sincere, really. He is sincere. He is in favor of peace and of Israel's security, Believe me, I would not respect him if he were inconsistent about anything. He is very sincere. And he has his son at home. He sees the results of war under his own eyes, every minute. (The reference is to Sha'ul Weizman's injuries from the war of attrition.) Why should we go on with this?

SHAH RELEASED FROM HOSPITAL; WILL RESIDE AT AL-QUBBAH PALACE

NC091322 Paris AFP in English 1308 GMT 9 Apr 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, Apr 9 (AFP)--The deposed shah of Iran left hospital today, hospital sources said. The ex-shah is to reside at Al-Qubbah Palace, former residence of King Farouq, the sources said. He had originally been expected to stay at At-Tahirah Palace.

The shah's wife and family members who had been staying at At-Tahirah went to Al-Qubbah this morning in time to greet the shah, who left hospital at 12:30 p.m. (1030 GMT). The Iranian ex-leader's release from hospital confirmed that his convalescence was proceeding normally. He was operated on 12 days ago for removal of his spleen which, because of lymphatic system cancer, was massively swollen and a threat to his life. He is now receiving chemotherapy to keep the cancer, which has already reached his liver, from spreading further.

According to Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat, the ex-shah will live permanently in Egypt with his wife and children at Al-Qubbah. He arrived here on March 24 from Panama.

AUTONOMY DELEGATES LEAVE FOR ISRAEL 9 APR

NC091112 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1042 GMT 9 Apr 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 9 April--Ambassadors 'Izzat 'Abd al-Latif and Mamduh 'Abd ar-Raziq left Cairo for Israel this morning to attend the meetings of the autonomy negotiations committees. The meetings will begin today and will last 3 days. It is known that the autonomy committees include the legal and the economic committees, which are meeting for the first time, and the committees on elections and Palestinian autonomy powers.

The Egyptian side to the economic committee is led by Ambassador Salah 'Izzat, chief of the economic section at the Foreign Ministry, while Ambassador Taha Shash, chief of the legal section, will chair the legal committee. The four committees are due to resume their meetings in Egypt next week following the Tel Aviv meetings which will end Friday in order to accomplish as much as possible on their agenda before the deadline of the conclusion of the autonomy negotiations.

PRESIDENT SADDAM HUSAYN STRESSES DEFENSE PREPAREDNESS

JN081200 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1130 GMT 8 Apr 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 8 April--President Saddam Husayn has reiterated that the hand that is held forth to touch Iraq's sovereignty will unwaveringly be cut. At the Cabinet session today, President Saddam Husayn said that Iraq is ready to wage any kind of battle in defense of its honor and sovereignty, as well as of the Arab nation's security, sovereignty and honor--even in the farthest point of the Arab homeland.

He added that the people in struggling Iraq are accustomed to ordeals and have an honorable mission. These people, he added, are forging ahead along the road of development and they are not unaccustomed to confronting this situation. During its 4 and 1/2 hour weekly meeting, the Cabinet discussed all topics on the agenda.

INDIAN CHIEF OF STAFF MEETS PRESIDENT, ENDS VISIT

Discussion of 'Cordial Relations'

JN060842 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0830 GMT 6 Apr 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 6 April--President Saddam Husayn received here today Indian Chief of Staff Gen O.P. Malhotra. General Malhotra conveyed to the president the greetings of Indian Premier Indira Ghandi. During the meeting, which was attended by the chief of staff of the Iraqi armed forces, the cordial relations between the two friendly states and ways to develop them were discussed.

Departure From Baghdad

JN061131 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1030 GMT 6 Apr 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 6 April--Indian Chief of Staff Gen O.P. Malhotra and the accompanying delegation left Baghdad today at the end of a 10-day visit to Iraq. General Malhotra described his meetings and contacts here as fruitful and useful. He said that he held discussions with Iraqi officials on developing relations between the two friendly countries.

OIL MINISTER ON ENERGY CRISIS, PRICES, CURRENCY BASKET

AL-JUMHURIYAH Interview

LD041437 Baghdad AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic 29 Mar 80 p 3 LD

[Interview granted by Iraqi Oil Minister Tayih 'Abd al-Karim to Qutaybah Talib in Baghdad--date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] The imperialist media are creating an uproar over what they call the energy crisis. Is there, in your view, a real energy crisis and, if so, who is responsible for it?

[Answer] Since the beginning of the 1970's the world has been consuming oil more rapidly than it has been adding to the world's proven oil reserves. This has drawn attention to the finite nature of world oil reserves and to the fact that these will sooner or later be depleted. This has created what has become known as the energy crisis. Instead of blaming the industrial states, which are the principal consumers of crude oil, and their monopolist companies for pursuing a policy of excessive crude oil consumption at very low prices--which has hindered the development of alternative energy sources--these states and their media are blaming the crisis on OPEC and are accusing it of blackmailing the world and destroying the world economy

What is important is that the oil-exporting countries pursue a production and marketing policy that takes into consideration mankind's overall requirements for this vital commodity and insures that the quotas of all the industrial states be sold at reasonable prices. Such action would promote the flow of investment necessary for the development of alternative energy sources so that on the one hand there would be a gradual and systematic switch from oil as the world's main source of energy and on the other the exporting countries would be able to devote their oil revenues to developing other, renewable sources of income that would replace crude oil when it is exhausted.

Last year's experience showed who is really responsible for the crisis. At a time when most OPEC countries increased their production to compensate for the shortfall in Iranian oil production, so as to meet the consumers' requirements, the industrial states and their monopolist companies stockpiled oil and created a false shortage on the international market, thus causing spot market prices to rise to double OPEC's posted prices and realizing fantastic profits at the expense of the producers and consumers, particularly in the developing countries.

[Question] Is there any link between the OPEC member states and the present economic crisis which the industrial states are talking about?

[Answer] Following the adjustment of crude oil prices toward the end of 1973 and the OPEC countries' seizure of the initiative from the monopolist companies regarding oil pricing, the industrial states and their media have incessantly blamed the economic crisis in the capitalist states on the OPEC countries, claiming that oil price increases are the cause of world inflation, unemployment and the economic recession in capitalist communities, as if such economic phenomena in the life of these communities are something new. These things existed before OPEC was established. Most studies carried out in the West indicate that a 100-percent increase in oil prices causes an inflation rate of only 2 to 3 percent. Moreover, all the oil price hikes OPEC has approved during the past 7 years have merely been an attempt to compensate for the decline in the real value of these prices as a result of the inflation imported from the industrial states and the fall in the dollar exchange rate in relation to other currencies. OPEC has time and again declared that it is ready to fix oil prices provided the dollar exchange rate and the prices of goods and services imported by the member states from the industrial countries are fixed.

[Question] Some 20 years have passed since OPEC was established. What influence has the organization had on the consuming countries and on the world in general?

[Answer] As it enters its 20th year OPEC enjoys a great international status and has great economic and political influence in international affairs. It is now using this weight and influence through international dialog to create a more just world economic system that would enable the developing countries to attain rapid economic development with a view to securing the solution of all the economic problems besetting these countries.

[Question] It is known that the use of the dollar as the sole currency in oil transactions is affecting the producing countries' revenues because of speculation in that currency. In your opinion, what is the solution and how can Iraq deal with this situation?

[Answer] We have no objection to the dollar as the means of settlement in international trade in view of its being an international currency used on a large scale and as a reserve currency in most world countries. But the fluctuation in the dollar rate and its continuing downward trend in relation to other currencies during the 1970's had led and continues to lead to a drop in the oil-exporting countries' purchasing power. Therefore a mechanism must be created whereby oil prices calculated in dollars are automatically adjusted if the dollar drops against other currencies. This is what has become known as the "currency basket." This mechanism, briefly, is to link the dollar rate to the rates of other major currencies in proportions corresponding to the pattern of the OPEC countries' imports from the industrial states so that oil prices are adjusted automatically when the dollar rate drops in relation to this basket.

Statement in ATH-THAWRAH

JN061135 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0925 GMT 6 Apr 80 JN

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 6 April--Iraqi RCC member and Oil Minister Tayih ' Abd al-Karim has called on the OPEC countries to unify their oil price policy. In a statement published in the newspaper ATH-THAWRAH here today, 'Abd al-Karim said the OPEC members should reach a long-term strategy and play a leading role in building new and fair international economic relations based on the redistribution of wealth in the world and a fair deal for the developing countries by giving them the opportunity to achieve economic progress.

'Abd al-Karim stressed the importance of establishing a firm price policy through periodic rectification of crude oil prices based on and proportionate to the increase in the world inflation rates and the fluctuations in the dollar exchange rate, thereby preserving the purchasing power of the oil revenues. The Iraqi minister said that the OPEC countries must, within a reasonable period of time, bring their oil prices to the level of the costs of alternative sources of energy through periodic increases in posted prices and other compensatory increases. This, he said, will spare the world of the sharp disturbances caused by sudden price increases.

'Abd al-Karim strongly criticized the oil price policy followed by Iran, saying that Iran's policy of determining its prices on the basis of free market prices is a short-term policy based on making quick profit. It is also a two-edged sword which is bound to produce the opposite results when the oil market goes back to the equilibrium of supply and demand. 'Abd al-Karim said that Iranian oil policy ignores the interests of the Third World countries which got an unfair deal. Furthermore, large quantities of the Iranian oil sold in the free market find their way to the racist regimes of Israel and South Africa. 'Abd al-Karim said that Iraq had tried at the recent conference in Caracas to obtain a consensus of opinion on the unification of prices at any level agreed upon the majority of the OPEC member states. However, Iran's adamant and irresponsible stand, which to a certain extent was also backed by Libya, prevented such a consensus. This led to the present diversification of prices and enabled the oil monopolies to continue to make enormous profits. Minister 'Abd al-Karim asserted that the OPEC countries' current production exceeds their need for oil revenues. "This is a big sacrifice," he noted.

AL-HUSS DENOUNCES ATTACK ON SECURITY PATROL

NC080950 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 8 Apr 80 NC

[Text] Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss has denounced the attack on an internal security forces patrol last night, describing it as a crime against the values of courage, sacrifice and devotion presented by the men of the security forces for the sake of public security. It is also a crime against the hope which the citizens pin on the security men for restoring stability, tranquillity and peace in the country.

Prime Minister al-Huss was briefed on the details of the attack on the patrol by the director general of the internal security forces staff, Maj Gen Ahmad al-Haj, who also briefed the prime minister on the measures adopted to prevent the recurrence of such attacks.

SHI'ITE LEADER DECRIES AYATOLLAH KHALKHALI'S STATEMENT

NC072115 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 2015 GMT 7 Apr 80 NC

[Text] Commenting on today's press conference by Ayatollah Khalkhali, Muhammad Shams ad-Din [deputy chairman of the Supreme Shi'ite Islamic Council] said: We were informed tonight about the statements by Shaykh Sadeq Khalkhali concerning the fate of His Eminence Imam Musa as-Sadr. We denounced these statements, which have no legal standing whatsoever and represent an irresponsible stand in passing judgment.

We will declare a more detailed stand on these totally false statements when we read the full text. We wish to recall here that, following a contact with the Iranian Foreign Ministry, the Supreme Shi'ite Islamic Council announced that Shaykh Khalkhali has only expressed his personal views and not those of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

ARMY RECEIVES MORTARS, AMMUNITION FROM ROMANIA

NC090847 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0815 GMT 9 Apr 80 NC

[Text] The Lebanese Army today received about 100 21-mm mortars made in Romania. This was in addition to large quantities of ammunition for 122-mm guns.

UN SPOKESMAN SAYS SIX IRISH UNIFIL SOLDIERS RELEASED

NC081918 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 8 Apr 80 NC

[Text] A UN spokesman has said that the six Irish soldiers who were kidnaped yesterday following an armed clash in which an Irish soldier was seriously wounded were released tonight. The spokesman added that he does not have immediate details on the release, which followed threats to kill the six soldiers if the Irish forces did not withdraw from a village near the border with Israel. The spokesman also said: I do not have any details yet but I can say that the six soldiers have been released.

BA'TH PARTY'S 33D ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED AT RALLY

JN071603 [Editorial Report JN] Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic at 1520 GMT on 7 April broadcasts live from the Damascus University auditorium where a rally is being held to celebrate the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party's 33d anniversary.

The announcer says the comrade members of the Ba'th Party's National and Regional Commands, members of the National Progressive Front's Central Command, ministers, heads of popular organizations and others are attending the speech rally. At 1530 GMT, Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad arrives amid applause.

The rally begins with the observation of 1 minute of silence in honor of Arab martyrs. The Ba'th Party anthem is then played. At 1540 GMT, the head of the Peasants Federation, Mustafa al-'Ayid, delivers a speech for the mass organizations. The speaker reviews the Ba'th Party's struggles and achievements and says that the Ba'th Party has proved that it is fit to lead the Arab nation and that the Ba'th Party has supported peasants and popular organizations and movements. The speaker then reviews the economic, industrial and social achievements under Ba'th Party.

Mustafa al-'Ayid says the reactionaries were not satisfied when it saw the achievements that have been scored under the Ba'th Party and that, upon instructions from imperialism, reaction began to wage its campaign against Syria. Al-'Ayid then goes on to define the Ba'th Party as representing an ideological movement that seeks to achieve an Arab renaissance and Arab unity. Al-'Ayid ends his address at 1555 GMT.

At 1557 GMT, National Progressive Front Central Command member 'Abd al-Ghani Qannut delivers a speech for the National Progressive Front. Qannut reviews the Ba'th Party's history since its establishment 33 years ago and says that the Ba'th Party has confronted all attempts to partition the Arab homeland and has worked to achieve Arab unity.

Qannut then reviews "enemy" attempts to harm Syria's internal unity and says that to confront such attempts, "We must remain committed to the following principles: In order to achieve a successful confrontation with our enemies, we must organize our own home by initiating dialog with all the progressive, nationalist and pan-Arab trends in our people's ranks, who believe in the liberation of the territories and the antagonization of the Camp David policies." He also says "political violence is rejected regardless of its motives or objectives. It can never lead to any political or social solution. Violence is condemned by all religious trends in the world."

Speaking about the National Progressive Front's freedom of action, Qannut says: "Freedom of action for all the front's parties is considered a step forward for expanding the bases of popular democracy and developing the National Progressive Front." He further says "that future elections to all legislative institutions will be more democratic. We shall not close the door to freedom. We shall keep the doors open to all this struggling people's loyal sons." Concluding his speech, Qannut extends greetings to the Egyptian nationalist movement, the PLO, the citizens in the occupied territories and the socialist bloc countries, with the Soviet Union at their head. Qannut's speech ends at 1617 GMT.

At 1619 GMT, Ba'th Party National Command member Fadil al-Ansari delivers a speech for the Ba'th Party. Al-Ansari praises the Ba'th Party's achievements since its establishment and says that the Ba'th Party embodies the Arab nation's aspirations for unity. He adds that despite several setbacks the Arabs had suffered in the field of unity and the many experiments that have failed, the Ba'th Party's determination to achieve the objective of unity has not wavered.

Al-Ansari then says that the Arab nation supports the Ba'th Party, which will defeat enemy attempts and conspiracies against the Arab nation. Al-Ansari then attacks the "Muslim Brotherhood gang," which has transferred its allegiance to the United States and is acting under imperialist instructions to harm Syrian unity and defeat its steadfastness and confrontation of the Camp David conspiracy.

Al-Ansari says that Syria is not afraid of any conspiracy and that it is ready to foil the conspiracy with the people's support and alertness and by courageously admitting to mistakes that have been committed and correcting them. He concludes his speech at 1643 GMT by greeting President al-Asad and all those present.

President al-Asad leaves Damascus University auditorium at 1650 GMT at the end of the rally without speaking.

CARTER'S EFFORTS IN AUTONOMY TALKS SAID TO BE 'THEATRICAL'

JN090910 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 9 Apr 80 JN

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] Under the headline "The Forthcoming Steadfastness Summit," TISHRIN says in its "Behind the News" column: It seems clear that even the best formula that the Camp David partners can reach on the so-called autonomy talks will not be to the advantage of the cherished political settlement that could lead to a just and lasting peace in the area. It cannot provide a basis for solving the issue of the Palestinian's national rights, an issue that is the core of the crisis in the Middle East region.

Moreover, this fact cannot be altered by a difference of opinion between the As-Sadat and Begin governments on particular details in the autonomy plan. All previous differences between the two governments during As-Sadat's capitulatory march resulted only in agreements that basically form an uninterrupted series of As-Sadat's concessions, involving the adoption of Israeli and U.S. viewpoints and a further removal from Arab national stands.

The new theatrical peace that Carter is orchestrating in his campaign during the election year will not differ from previous theatricals, primarily those that took place in Camp David. The substance of these theatricals was to pressure As-Sadat's regime into offering further submissions and further support for Israeli stands and ambitions.

DER SPEIGEL magazine says that Carter invited As-Sadat and Begin to Washington due to his fear that the Camp David partners might threaten his only success in foreign policy and, consequently, his reelection.

TISHRIN adds: The theatrics of Carter coming to the rescue of the autonomy talks is part of his election campaign and is not related to guaranteeing the Palestinian people their national rights. The U.S. administration still objects to the Palestinian rights to self-determination and opposes the implementation of UN resolutions calling for Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories. This U.S. stand continues and places the United States in a camp that is hostile to the Arab nation and the majority of UN members.

The autonomy talks dilemma is part of the overall dilemma that U.S. Middle East policy has reached, as represented by the total Arab rejection of the Camp David accords and by the victory of the Iranian Revolution.

TISHRIN concludes by saying that if the recent stage in the Arab-imperialist conflict was characterized by unity of ranks among the Arab countries and by Arab steadfastness based on Syria's steadfastness and courage, the new stage in the conflict imposes new responsibilities upon the Arab countries, particularly upon the members of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, which will hold a new summit in Tripoli in the near future.

The battle requires that we gear up our energies and activities to abort the Camp David accords and the submissive peace treaty, that we find the proper circumstances for liberating the occupied Arab territories and that we guarantee the Arab Palestinian people the practice of their national rights. Syria, which was the first to carry the banner of confrontation against this U.S.-Zionist plot, is always ready to carry out pan-Arab work to any extent the Arabs wish.

PRESIDENT AL-ASAD RECEIVES PLO'S 'ARAFAT

JN081255 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 8 Apr 80 JN

[Text] Damascus--President Hafiz al-Asad at 1330 today received PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, and PLO Executive Committee members Faruq Qaddumi and 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar. The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign affairs minister.

ALGERIAN FLN POLITICAL BUREAU MEMBER ARRIVES

JN081438 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 8 Apr 80 JN

[Text] Comrade ('Assam Djilali), Algerian National Liberation Front [FLN] Political Bureau member, addressed his regards on the behalf of the Algerian people, the FLN and President Chadli Bendjedid, to the Syrian people, the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party strugglers and struggler President Hafiz al-Asad on the occasion of the 33d anniversary of the Ba'th Party's establishment.

Comrade (Djilali), who arrived in Damascus last night at the head of a party delegation on a 9-day visit to Syria at the invitation of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command, said: I have the pleasure of visiting my second country, fraternal Syria. These visits will bolster the fraternal relations between the two parties and peoples and deepen their firm stands in confronting the imperialist and Zionist plots.

(Djilali) added: This visit will also be an opportunity for us to exchange viewpoints with our comrades in the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party on the various issues of interest to the two states and the Arab nation.

ASSEMBLY SPEAKER RECEIVES YUGOSLAV COMMUNIST LEAGUE DELEGATION

JN081436 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1340 GMT 8 Apr 80 JN

[Text] Damascus, 8 April--People's Assembly speaker Mahmud Hadid received at 1300 today the delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] under Comrade Andrej Marino, LCY Central Committee member. At the beginning of the meeting, Mahmud Hadid welcomed the visiting delegation and listened to a brief explanation of the role of the Yugoslav Federal Assembly in the legislative life and its political and economic responsibilities.

Mahmud Hadid clarified Syria's political struggle responsibilities in confronting the imperialist and Zionist onslaught, which is directed against our Arab nation. Mahmud Hadid then explained to the friendly delegation the legislative life of Syria and the role played by the People's Assembly. Mahmud Hadid then explained the existing relations between the legislative and executive powers and the role played by the People's Assembly in supervising the government's programs and approving the state's general budget.

Hadid affirmed the desire of the People's Assembly to bolster the ties of friendship and cooperation with the Yugoslav Federal Assembly. Hadid answered the questions posed by the members of the delegation, requesting them to convey the regards of the members of the Syrian People's Assembly to the Yugoslav Federal Assembly members.

FORMATION OF EGYPTIAN NATIONALIST FRONT ANNOUNCED

JN272053 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 27 Mar 80 JN

[Statement by Lt Col Sa'd ad-din ash-Shadhili, former Egyptian chief of staff, on formation of an Egyptian Nationalist Front at press conference in Damascus on 27 March--recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. I thank the Syrian brothers for having organized this meeting to announce the statement concerning the formation of the Egyptian Nationalist [Al-Wataniyah] Front.

The Egyptian Nationalist Front has authorized me to announce the formation of this front, and I hereby read to you the statement which has been approved and signed.

We the undersigned, the representatives of nationalist trends, parties and personalities abroad, have agreed on the following general principles for the formation of our nationalist front, while maintaining each side's ideological and political line ouyside the framework of the front's action and the right for each trend to develop and remain independent in its political action inside and outside Egypt.

1. We have agreed to work to topple the ruling regime in Egypt for the following reasons:

The regime lost its legitimacy when it officially allied itself at all levels with the Zionist enemy and world imperialism.

Under the slogan of diversifying weapons' sources, this regime in coordination with Zionism and imperialism, has worked to weaken the Egyptian armed forces, which are the main factor for regaining Egyptian and Arab rights from the Zionist enemy.

The As-Sadat regime relinquished national sovereignty when it allowed a U.S. military presence at the level of advisers, experts and technicians at the early warning stations in Sinai and when it allowed these forces to use our airports and ports and hold joint maneuvers and when it provided the United States with bases of aggression under the pretext of providing facilities. All this threatens pan-Arab security.

The Egyptian regime has transformed the Egyptian economy into an economy dependent on foreign capital and imperialist monopolist companies. Under the policy of normalization of relations, the Egyptian regime has opened the doors to the predominance of Israeli capital with all the destructive results that this entails for the Egyptian economy.

On the cultural level, Zionist cultural infiltration has begun. This culture is contrary to our basic beliefs and values and threatens future Egyptian generations.

The policies, positions and trends on the national and pan-Arab level have led to the isolation of Egypt from the Arab nation and to the relinquishment of Egypt's Arab character, despite all claims made by the regime. This has deprived the Arab nation and its fateful causes of Egypt's weight and its historic and pan-Arab role which it was carrying out before As-Sadat usurped power in Egypt. The Arabs have been deprived of Egypt and Egypt of the Arabs.

2. We have agreed to establish a national democratic regime that will achieve the following objectives:

A. To cancel the treaty of treason and humiliation concluded with Israel with all its effects and commitments and to work to liberate the occupied territories, remove U.S. bases of aggression and regain the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate rights, including their right of return and self-determination and the establishment of their independent state under the PLO their sole and legitimate representative.

B. To emphasize Egypt's Arab character because this character is not the result of political alliances, economic integration or a common langauge between Egyptians and the other Arabs but because this is the only pan-Arab identity the Egyptian people can have. The Egyptian people's Arab identity is neither a cloth to be worn or discarded on occasions nor is it a political slogan that can be raised at one stage or another; it is the result of heritage, history, a common language, economy, culture and common religious values among the Arabs.

C. To free the national economy from the control of foreign capital, adopt a policy of development and planning in the social and economic spheres in a manner that will be in harmony with the masses of the people and productive national capital, and consolidate economic and trade relations with Arab countries within the framework of an Arab economic integration policy.

D. To achieve sound democracy because this is the only course that will protect the people's gains and make them participate in the decisionmaking and supervision of the implementation of these decisions without any higher tutelage or control. Thus, all political forces will enjoy the freedom of organization and speech; the people alone will have the freedom to choose among these trends under the canopy of a parliamentary republic. The abolition of all laws restricting liberties is the only guarantee that a sound, democratic rule will be established in this country.

Because the implementation of all these historic tasks exceeds the potential of any political force of the Egyptian opposition, it has become incumbent on all these forces to cooperate for the formation of a wide front that will group all the nationalist, democratic forces and all the forces that are hostile to the present regime.

The front's command is made up of representatives of major forces, parties, trends and prominent figures, some of which will not be revealed for security reasons and political considerations.

The front welcomes all those who agree to become bound by its statement and program and work in accordance with what they contain in letter and spirit.

We pledge to our Egyptian people and out Arab nation that we shall work to unite forces and intensify efforts to foil the treacherous regime and contribute to the establishment of an independent, nationalist and democratic regime that will return Egypt to its genuine self and restore its vanguard position in the movement for the people's liberation. It is God who guides our steps.

[Signed] Lt Col Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhili, independent; Dr Hikmat Abu Zayd, on behalf of the Nasirite trend; Haj Abu Muhammad, on behalf of the religious trend; Michel Kamil, on behalf of the Egyptian Communist Party; Dr Maj Gen Hasan Fath al-Bab, on behalf of the Egyptian nationalist grouping abroad.

ALGERIA

FOREIGN MEDIA REPORTS OF STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS REFUTED

LD082114 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 8 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Authorized circles have categorically refuted the reports circulated by the foreign information media which set out to present the situation as dramatic. They pointed out that there has been one person killed and five critically wounded. Some sort of agitation continues among a minority of students at Algiers and Tizi Ouzou universities. The security forces which are entrusted with the task of maintaining law and order confronted this agitation with the required self-restraint; and in accordance with their duties, they will see that law and order is maintained if disturbances should occur.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON ALGERIA-MALIAN COOPERATION TALKS

LD081353 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 31 Mar 80 p 2 LD

[APS report: "Making Cooperation Exemplary"]

[Text of joint communique published in Algiers 30 March at the end of the third joint Algerian-Malian committee meeting]

[Text] Algiers--The third session of the joint Algerian-Malian intergovernmental committee for economic, cultural, scientific and technical cooperation was held in Algiers from 25 through 30 March 1980. The two delegations comprised senior officials and experts were led respectively by Central Committee member and Light Industries Minister Said Ait Messaoudene for the Algerian side and for the Malian side by Alioune Blondin Beye, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, and Robert Tieble N'daw, minister of planning and transportation.

On Wednesday, 26 March 1980, Alioune Blondin Beye and Robert Tieble N'daw were given an audience by Mr Abdelghani, Politburo member and prime minister of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, to whom they expressed the feelings of friendship which unite their two heads of state and reaffirmed the great value they set on the consolidation of the traditional ties of friendship, fraternity, solidarity and cooperation established between the two fraternal countries.

At this session the two delegations examined all questions relating to their economic, social, cultural, technical and scientific cooperation. The two delegations expressed their satisfaction at the progress made in attaining the objectives set by the two countries with a view to making their cooperation exemplary.

Motivated by the desire to fulfill the Algerian and Malian peoples' common aspirations to peace, good-neighborly relations and understanding, the two delegations affirmed their determination to extend and diversity their bilateral trade relations, to strengthen cooperation in all spheres of common interest and to encourage exchanges and contacts at all levels. The two delegations welcomed the constructive results produced by the Algiers meeting and agreed to hold the next joint Algerian-Malian committee meeting in Bamako in 1981 at a date to be fixed through diplomatic channels.

The Malian delegation expressed its sincere thanks to the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria for the warm welcome and fraternal hospitality given to it during its visit.

LIBYA

AFGHAN FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH AT-TURAYKI

LD081452 Tripoli JANA in English 1405 GMT 8 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Tripoli, April 8, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Shah Mohammad Dost, the Afghan minister of foreign affairs, praised the Jamahiriyah for her assistance to Afghanistan and support for Muslims throughout the world. In his meeting with the foreign secretary, Mr Dost affirmed the Afghan people's support for the Arab nation in her struggle for the liberation of Palestine. He condemned the defeated Egyptian president for his capitulatory course and submission to the enemies.

MASS RALLY IN TRIPOLI SUPPORTS AL-QADHDHAFI

LD081514 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 8 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Hundreds of thousands of Libyan men and women have marched to and gathered in Tripoli in an angry march against the enemies of the people, exploiters, dictators, the bourgeoisie, reactionaries and their agents. Hundreds of thousands of the people's masses have expressed their anger against the society of exploitation and dictatorship. They have declared their categorical determination to eradicate, liquidate and use the strongest forms of violence against the enemies in support of freedom. They have declared that the people's authority is an irreversible choice, that an armed people is an irreversible choice, that socialism is an irreversible choice, that the building of the society of freedom is an irreversible choice, that the final settlement and the assault will be on all fronts.

Hundreds of thousands of Libyan men and women--producers, peasants, students, soldiers--took a pledge to destroy the enemies of the people's authority. They have decided that 11 June is the last day for closing the door of repentence in the face of those plotting against the people's authority--traitors, exploiter and reactionaries.

This unprecedented popular march, in which the masses decided to stand in the rain for many hours chanting and shouting, is proof of the determination of the Libyan people to be their own master.

Hundreds of thousands have decided to fight the enemies, Israelis, Americans and reactionaries. They have declared themselves determined to defend Islam as brought forward by Prophet Muhammad and as it came in the Koran, and not Islam defended by Carter and exploited by the reaction. Hundreds of thousands have decided to learn a lesson from history and from the revolutionaries who made truces with the reaction and were then liquidated by the reaction, such as the 23 July revolution. They decided to eradicate the society of exploitation and reaction and not to make a truce with it, and to use revolutionary violence against it.

Hundreds of thousands of masses, who today flocked from various parts of the Jamahiriyah to Tripoli, raised hundreds of placards stressing that the will of the masses is unbeatable, and that the masses are determined to go on with the purge until the socialist society, the society of freedom, is laid down, that Fatah is the day of freedom, that general military training brings closer the day of the armed people, and that there is no path for strengthening freedom except through crushing reaction.

These placards also declared the Libyan people's acceptance of the challenge and their readiness to continue to storm and attack along all fronts. The masses shouted: God is great, a devastating storm against reaction. On their placards the masses also wrote a pledge to destroy the enemies of the authority of the people. A document of pledge and fealty was read out from the popular masses marshaled in the 8 April center in Tripoli. Here is the text of the document: [Begin recording by unknown speaker] A document of pledge and fealty from the popular marshaled masses:

1. We promise our revolutionary thinker and leader, our mentor Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, a covenant of loyal men, a covenant that we will not betray, to march forward to action, to glory, under his leadership and guided along his way, towards progress and victory. We will sweep away anyone who stands in the way. We promise that we are with him body and spirit, always.

2. We declare that there is no difference or distinction between our leader and our revolution. There is no difference or distinction between the revolution and the revolutionary masses. The Libyan people are Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, and Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi is the Libyan people.

3. We the masses assert our final resolve to crush all the instruments of exploitation, tyranny and retardation; we are determined to rid ourselves forever of the relics of subjugation. We are resolved to free our society from exploitation and to win the final victory for the new socialist society, the free, happy society in which no one is oppressed or exploited, in which there is no lord and no slave.

4. We declare our complete readiness to march forward toward the new phases of the revolution, with all its new revolutionary tasks [words indistinct].

5. We the masses declare that we accept the challenge of As-Sadat, the Americans and the Hebrews. We shall face it with a determination that knows no retreat, no defeat, no hesitation, a determination that knows only a destroying forward march against all bases of treachery and oppression.

6. We declare our determination, ability and readiness to turn any aggressive attempt by the defeated leader and his alliance into a war of liberation and unification in which the masses of the Arab people of Egypt will join; they will contribute their living revolutionary force; they will (?declare) a sweeping popular revolution, and declare a "green" Arab unity. Long live 1 September. Long live Mu'ammar the leader, thinker and teacher. [end recording]

MAURITANIA

PRC VICE PREMIER CHEN MUHUA ARRIVES IN NOUAKCHOTT

LD072300 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 7 Apr 80 LD

[Excerpt] Chinese Vice Premier Chen Muhua arrived in Nouakchott this evening on a 5-day official visit to our country leading a high-level Chinese delegation. [passage indistinct]

At the VIP lounge Mrs Chen Muhua spoke about the purpose of her visit. She said: We are happy to be here on a cordial visit to your country in response to an invitation by the Mauritanian Government. Allow me to take this opportunity to convey the warm greetings of the leaders of the Chinese people to his excellency the head of state, Lt Col Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, and the leaders of your country and to the courageous and diligent Mauritanian people. China and Mauritania belong to the Third World and have much in common. [Sentence indistinct] In this connection we note with satisfaction that since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1965, relations of friendly cooperation are developing satisfactorily. Mrs Chen Muhua added: During this visit I expect to exchange views with the Mauritanian leaders on international issues of common interest and on Chinese-Mauritanian relations so that together we can consolidate the ties of friendship and strengthen bilateral relations. The Chinese vice premier wished Mauritania prosperity and happiness for its people. She concluded her statement by saying: May Chinese-Mauritanian friendship remain forever.

At the end of the ceremonies of the official welcome at Nouakchott airport, the procession moved toward the guest house, passing through the main street between Nouakchott and [name indistinct]. The procession was afforded a warm reception by the citizens who gathered on the roadside and chanted "long live Chinese-Mauritanian friendship" and beat the drums and ululated as an expression of welcome to the Chinese guests and rejoicing at the arrival of Mrs Chen Muhua, the Chinese vice premier in our country.

Lt Col Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, chairman of the Military Committee of National Salvation, head of state and prime minister, called on Mrs Chen Muhua to welcome her as a guest of our country.

The (?two delegations) are now attending a banquet at the (Masarrah) hotel given by Lt Col Maouya Ould Sidi Ahmad Taya, member of the Military Committee of National Salvation and commander in chief of the gendarmes, in honor of the visiting Chinese delegation.

The two delegations are expected to visit [name indistinct] the site of the drinking water pump stations which supply the inhabitants of Nouakchott. This project was commissioned by the PRC. The two delegations will return to Nouakchott to spend [word indistinct]. Official talks will begin on 8 April, and the next day the two delegations will visit the certain important projects built by the PRC in our capital.

MOROCCO

KING HASSAN: CARTER'S IRAN SANCTIONS INADEQUATE

LD081816 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 8 Apr 80 LD

[Interview with Moroccan King Hassan II conducted by Paris Radio reporter Jean-Pierre Elkabbach and French television reporter Edouard Sablier; location, date not given--individual questioners cannot be identified]

[Text] [Announcer] Hassan II, the king of Morocco, has been in France for 17 days; it is one of his longest visits abroad. Hassan II explained the length of the visit by citing the need for a holiday, but this has been a working holiday here because he has taken the opportunity to meet the president of the republic on several occasions. [begin recording]

[Hassan II]. I believe that it was necessary for the president of the republic and me to meet.

[Question] So frequently?

[Answer] Yes, because let me say that we are now in a period in which current international events closely touch our two countries. Whether it is the Middle East, the African problem, the trilateral European-African-Arab talks, or the problem of Jerusalem; all this requires that our two capitals, Paris and Rabat, consult to exchange impressions and knowledge. [end recording]

[Announcer] It remains to be seen, as far as general current events are concerned, what the Moroccan king's opinion is of the measures adopted by President Carter yesterday, and this at two levels, not only in his capacity as a statesman but also regarding the humanitarian aspect of the affair, because there are about 50 hostages being held in Iran. [begin recording]

[Hassan II] As head of state, I do not think that the United States, which is the primary world power and which has a population of 250 million, should be the hostage of 40 people. This may sound brutal. For this reason I want to explain, I want to talk as a statesman and a human being.

[Question] And as a human being?

[Answer] Now, as the procedure is on the way, one must do everything to save them, but this would surprise me, it would surprise me if they can be recovered. [sentence as heard]

[Question] Do you think that the 50 or 49 Americans are lost?

[Answer] No, but I doubt that they can be recovered. [as heard]

[Question] In other words, President Carter's policy of sanctions may have come too late.

[Answer] It has been fragmentary, it has been one of reaction and so it has been [word indistinct]. In my opinion, the decisions made by President Carter, which I fully understand, are inopportune and from my point of view do not represent the required steps.

[Question] This means that you have always been against capitulation as far as hostage cases are concerned; you believe that whatever may happen, the important thing is the principle?

[Answer] I believe that the convention of 1915, to which Iran agreed, is now turning into dust and ashes, and that international relations, which have already been poisoned by a certain number of factors--real or false--do not need disorderly behavior among nations. Immediately after the Tehran incident there was the attack on the Bolivian Embassy and hostages were taken, including several ambassadors.

[Question] So everything is now possible as far as embassies are concerned?

[Answer] Everything is possible because there was a successful attempt.

[Question] Does this mean that your image of the United States has been weakened?

[Answer] Maybe among other countries, not only the United States. I would say the criteria of values have weakened. In the United States, for example, kidnapping is a Federal crime and in general it carries the death penalty. If the first pirate who hijacked the first aircraft had been punished, there would not have been all this bombing of aircraft, aircraft hijacking and hostage-taking.

[Question] To be even clearer and more precise regarding what is happening, you regret that the Americans did not have recourse to the most direct option, maybe even military options, to save the hostages at the outset.

[Answer] If I had been the United States and if I had its power, the hostage affair would be over for a long time now. Whether this would have been to my advantage or not, I do not know. But I would have finished it; I would have recovered my freedom of action. Right now the United States is caught by the wrist, public opinion is thinking of nothing else. Even the election campaign is distorted, in my opinion, regarding the judgments voters must make.

[Question] And so you say now that the United States is the hostage of 40 people.

[Answer] When one is the leading power in the world, and in principle the umbrella of the free world, one should be able to operate the way one wants and not remain trapped.

[Question] So today what solution remains for Mr Carter?

[Answer] The question is to know if he wants to save them or save America. If he wants to save America (?he should) take the necessary steps. If he wants to save them--they ask a decision of him--let him make it.

[Question] What is your opinion of the internal situation in Iran? Do you not see a gradual condemnation of the so-called moderates around President Bani-Sadr and the growing strength of the extremists, representing integrity, grouped around Khomeyni?

[Answer] First of all I think that those who have stage-managed the Iranian affair are in my opinion the most extraordinary illusionists the world has ever known. We all know that Khomeyni is an old man. When he speaks we do not know who is speaking. He receives most of his visitors--at least this is what he did in Iraq and here--from behind a curtain. Khomeyni is being launched. [as heard] One is speaking only about Khomeyni, one sees nothing but this man with the white beard, and nobody takes notice of his helpers and [word indistinct] who are in the background.

The proof that Khomeyni is not a man who makes all the decisions is that he is in the process of contradicting himself. He wanted an Islamic republic so that things would go well and so that order would reign--he has had it. He has campaigned for Bani-Sadr; Bani-Sadr got in with flying colors. But now he lets him down he lets down his republic; he lets down his system; he lets down his president of the republic. This is not Khomeyni. He cannot be the destroyer to that extent. These actions are now degrading the new regime and are causing internal contraditions. This leads me to say that Khomeyni was put up by the greatest illusionist of the world.

[Question] Does this not cast a certain slur or shadow on certain legitimate demands and aspirations of Islam, because to many people they have been representing a certain Islam?

[Answer] At the time of the shah, Khomeyni and the Shi'ite elite represented those who had inspiration. In fact, they did have inspiration in the religious field. But when one sees that from one day to the next the Hegira calendar--on the basis of which the Muslim world has been living for 13 centuries--is changed to the imperial calendar, that one harvests by the moon and celebrates religious festivals by the moon, everything is changed; everything is put in doubt. This was actually a gratuitous attack by the past regime against 13 centuries of religion and philosophical thought. If this was the only thing, this would be a legitimate inspiration for which I myself may have fought.

It can be said that in the religious field there was also a kind of letup on the part of the shah's regime. In fact, that regime was an empire which wanted to be a secular one. This is the first time that one has seen a secular empire. As far as this is concerned, the present regime in opposing the shah was partly right. One could follow it in its reasoning. However, it has now contradicted itself to the point which, in my opinion, borders on masochism on Khomeyni's part.

[Question] What you have said has aroused our curiosity. When we asked you what you have been talking about with the president of the republic, you said that you took matters question by question. So the first question is on bilateral relations. Did you ask France for particular help in the present situation?

[Answer] We talked mainly about energy. In 1981 Morocco will export uranium derived from phosphates, and since nuclear energy is the order of the day we have talked about it at some length with the president and with [French Minister of Industry] Giraud, who dined with us Saturday night. We intend to undertake joint research on the exploitation of uranium extracted from phosphates. [end recording]

SUDAN

MINISTRY ANNOUNCED RESUMPTION OF RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

JN081505 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 8 Apr 80 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 8 April--It was officially announced here today that the diplomatic relations between Iraq and Sudan will be resumed. The Sudanese Foreign Ministry issued a statement today in which it stated that Sudan's decision to resume diplomatic relations with Iraq was adopted as a result of the recent contacts between the two countries and since the current stage in the Arab nation's history necessitates the unity of ranks and the bolstering of Arab solidarity.

ENVOY BRIEFS NUMAYRI ON TALKS IN IRAQ, KUWAIT

LD082014 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 8 Apr 80 LD/EA

[Text] President of the Republic Ja'far Muhammad Numayri received at his office in the People's Palace at noon today Mr Abu Bakr Muhammad 'Uthman Muhammad Salih, minister of state for cabinet affairs and presidential special envoy, who briefed the leader president fully on his missions to Iraq and Kuwait, where he delivered messages from President Numayri to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn and His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, the amir of the state of Kuwait, respectively, on the current Arab situation and relations between Sudan and Iraq and Sudan and Kuwait. The president's envoy returned to Khartoum last night.

FIRST VICE PRESIDENT RECEIVES ETHIOPIAN AMBASSADOR

JN081535 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1515 GMT 8 Apr 80 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 8 April--Lt Gen 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil, first vice president and defense minister, received today the Ethiopian ambassador, who affirmed during the meeting that the Sudanese delegation's visit to Ethiopia and the great success achieved will remain a prominent landmark in the march of the fraternal relations between the two states.

The Ethiopian ambassador pointed out to the first vice president the significance of his visit to Ethiopia on both the official and popular levels and the results of this visit on bolstering relations between Sudan and Ethiopia.

TUNISIA

SECURITY AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH SAUDI ARABIA

LD081505 Tunis TAP in English 1415 GMT 8 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Riyadh, April 8 (TAP)--Tunisia and Saudi Arabia signed Monday in Riyadh a cooperation agreement in the field of security. This agreement was signed on the Tunisian side by Mr Driss Guiga, interior minister, who is on an official visit to Saudi Arabia and by Prince Nayif Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, interior minister on the Saudi side.

On this occasion the Tunisian minister praised the signing of this document that he qualified as being "a new step (?on) the way leading to the setting up of a global cooperation between Tunisia and Saudi Arabia."

He wished that this agreement would constitute the development of exchanges and cooperation between the two countries in all fields of security and particularly in the field of training.

The Saudi interior minister deemed on his part that the conclusion of this agreement put into concrete form some of the decisions taken within the framework of the Arab nation--aiming at developing a pan-Arab cooperation in matters of security.

FURTHER REACTION REPORTED ON MISGAV 'AM ATTACK

Begin on Incident

TA081300 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 8 Apr 80 TA

[Text] With President as-Sadat in Washington for talks that start tonight Israel time, the question now is what effect the terrorist attack on Misgav 'Am near the Lebanese border yesterday will have on the talks and on the discussions that follow between President Carter and Prime Minister Begin.

Meeting some U.S. Jewish leaders this morning Prime Minister Begin drew a direct line connecting the attack with the talks. David Essing reports: [begin recording]

[Essing] Accepting the Stephen Weiss Award from the U.S. Jewish Congress, Prime Minister Begin turned first to the attack on Misgav 'Am.

[Begin] Yesterday was the last day of Pessah in our land. It was a sad Pessah day which will be remembered for generations to come because one of our little babies was killed and others would have been killed were it not for the bravery, the courage and the self-sacrifice of our fighting men, the soldiers of our army. Evil men bent on the destruction of Israel carried out that barbaric crime and this is only a warning to us as far as our future security is concerned. We knew it all the years; perhaps now some others will understand it better than they did in the past.

[Essing] In presenting the award, Howard Squadron, president of the U.S. Jewish Congress said Begin was being honored for his distinguished leadership of the Jewish people and his contribution to peace. The prime minister spoke of peace prospects for the future, apparently indicating his attitude to next week's talks with President Carter.

[Begin] Yes, indeed. We do want peace. We want peace with all our neighbors. We signed a peace treaty with Egypt with great sacrifices for the sake of peace. Now we are negotiating the second part of the Camp David agreement. We want to have agreed principles. We can have them if everybody is as faithful to that part of the Camp David agreement as we have been to the first part concerning the treaty of peace between us and Egypt and [as we] are prepared to be faithful to the second part, in accordance with the great truth that agreements should be carried out. [end recording]

Chief of Staff Comments

TA090643 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 9 Apr 80 TA

[Text] The more the terrorists institutionalize themselves and try to turn themselves into a sort of regular army--receiving tanks and artillery and training with the Arab air forces--the easier our war with them will become, says Chief of Staff Lt Gen Rafa'el Eytan. The professional gap between us is one that cannot be bridged in terms of combat proficiency, equipment or employment of a regular army. In terms of guerrilla fighting and terror there is also a large gap between us, and their percentage of success is negligible, less than 5 percent. These were remarks made to our correspondent Dani Nishlis by the chief of staff at the end of a visit to the wounded in Haifa's Rambam Hospital. [begin recording]

[Nishlis] Are there any conclusions yet concerning the functioning of the security fence on the night of the break-in the kibbutz, the chief of staff was asked?

[Eytan] In regard to the fence, we have almost reached final conclusions about the fence's technical problem, but I do not want to talk about this because after this investigation committee there will be a technical investigation committee to precisely study this matter. Apparently there was a breakdown in the fence's action. Now it will be examined by technical experts in fine detail.

[Nishlis] At one point did the terrorists feel that the IDF was moving toward them, or was prepared to enter into negotiations with them?

[Eytan] They only asked to meet with a Red Cross representative and with the Romanian ambassador. At first, they also asked for the Egyptian ambassador, but they dropped this very quickly and the standing request was to meet with a Red Cross representative. From the beginning we suggested--in their language and in their way of speaking--an honorable way out, that is, to leave the children--why were they fighting against children?--and to get out of there. They did not want to discuss this at all. They said: Nonsense, we came to fight anyway. There was no request we could grant that would make it seem we were coming even halfway toward them, apart from the fact that they asked for milk and we brought them milk.

[Nishlis] Speaking in regard to the upcoming Independence Day, the chief of staff said: No alert has as yet been declared in the north because we have no reports about an increase in terrorist activity, but we will certainly act in accordance with the reports we receive. It would be remembered that this action was not the only one to take place in the preceding period, the chief of staff repeated. Over the last year there have been about eight actions in which terrorists attempted to infiltrate into Israeli territory. Isit possible that the terrorists received intelligence reports from within Israel, from within the kibbutz or from Arabs in southern Lebanon?

[Eytan] It is possible that they received information from local inhabitants, from Arabs from southern Lebanon. This could be, but I do not say that it did happen. They were preparing this action for a long time. They collected intelligence. I do not think that they knew the internal layout of the kibbutz and went to where they had planned to go. That children's house was simply the first house they ran into, and it was lit up. [end recording]

Knesset Members

TA080613 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 8 Apr 80 TA

[Text] Late last evening Israel's political leaders responded to the attack on Misgav 'Am. Knesset member Zalman Shoval of the Likud said that perhaps now European leaders would realize what the terrorist movements mean when they say self-determination for the Palestinians, that is, expulsion of the Jews from all of the land of Israel. Europe should know that the group which perpetrated this grotesque act is an integral part of the PLO headed by Yasir 'Arafat.

Labor Party chairman Shim'on Peres praised the IDF's assault on the terrorists, saying it was speedy and effective.

Amnon Rubeinstein of Shay said that the terrorists have reached new depths of cruelty in the attack on Misgav 'Am, and one of their aims was to hurt the peace process.

MAPAM Secretary Victor Shem-Tov called on all peace-loving nations to condemn the barbaric attack on the kibbutz and to reveal the true character of the Arab terrorist movements. Shem-Tov said that the terrorists' attack was aimed not only at infants but at the hope that Jews and Arabs could live side by side in peace.

UN Envoy Protests

TA080709 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 8 Apr 80 TA

[Text] Israel's UN Ambassador Yehuda Blum has submitted a letter of protest to the UN secretary general about the terrorist attack on the children's house in Misgav 'Am. He said that such acts revealed the true face of the terrorist organizations.

More Details of Raid

TA090730 Jerusalem Post in English 9 Apr 80 pp 1, 2 TA

[By Hirsh Goodman, military correspondent]

[Excerpt] The border security fence at Misgav 'Am did not work on the night 5 terrorists infiltrated the kibbutz, killing 3 and injuring 16 others. According to an announcement from the army spokesman yesterday, the fence did not work "due to a technicality." He added that an investigation undertaken by the army in the 24 hours following Sunday night's raid shows that there was no infraction of discipline. Originally it had been thought that human error, and not technical error, could have been the reason for the terrorists having been able to infiltrate the kibbutz's defenses.

The army's announcement has come as little consolation to critics of the IDF's performance on Monday morning. According to sources in kibbutz Meuhand, of which Misgav 'Am is a member, repeated appeals by the movement and the kibbutz to bolster defenses around the settlement went unheeded. The army for its part, however, claims that the defense systems were highly sophisticated and that it was a case of sheer bad luck which led to the temporary technical failure. The army claims that maintenance on the fence and other systems was high, and that the temporary breakdown could not have been prevented. They say that their investigations show that existing procedures were followed to the letter and that, while the IDF may now draw conclusions to prevent a recurrence of the technical fault, no blame would be attached to any quarter for the failure.

The IDF in general has come under both praise and criticism for its handling of the entire incident. Praise has been showered on the special unit which stormed the nursery at 1000 on Monday, managing to extricate the hostages without causing a single death and killing all five terrorists within a short time after initiating the action. However, an earlier attempt by the IDF--launched at 0130, some 20 minutes after the terrorists' presence became known--which ultimately resulted in the death of one soldier and the wounding of serveral others, has been criticized as "amateurish and ill-conceived."

The first attempt was undertaken by a unit of infantrymen who had been rushed to the kibbutz minutes after the terrorists fired the sirst shot at around 0110. That shot killed Kibbutz Secretary Sammy Shani. The details were first made public at a meeting of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee with Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman and Deputy Chief of Staff Yequti'el Adam yesterday afternoon. Earlier the military censor deleted all reference to the initial attempt in Monday's press reports of the incident.

From what was said at the committee it is now apparent that the unit arrived on the kibbutz at around 0130 and drove their truck to a point some 20 metres from the nursery, where it was sprayed with machinegun fire by the terrorists. The unit attempted to take the building but withdrew after one of its men, Medical Orderly Eliyahu Elad Tzafrir, was killed and the unit's officer was injured in the crossfire. All further attempts to liberate the hostages were postponed until 1000, after the situation had been carefully assessed.

The first, abortive attempt was undertaken before Chief of Staff Eytan and Defense Minister Weizman helicoptered into the kibbutz at around 0500. From what the Jerusalem POST could ascertain yesterday, the first unit initiated the attack on the borders of a regional commander.

At the Knesset committee yesterday several MK's, who were high in their praise for the overall conduct of the IDF, charged that the first attack should never have been launched, that it had been carried out without sufficient information and intelligence, and at a time when the terrorists, who were encamped on the second floor of the nursery, had an advantage.

Overall, however, the speedy reaction time of the unit and the general flawless deployment of the army after the presence of the terrorists became known was highly praised. The actual operation of freeing the hostages was defined by both Weizman and the Knesset members as speedy, professional and outstanding, given that it was carried out under extremely difficult circumstances.

Military correspondent Asher Wallfish adds:

Weizman said that additional security measures had been instituted since the raid, to ensure that the various fences and obstacles protecting the Misgav 'Am perimeter could not be breached again the same way. He told the committee that some of the circumstances of the raid were still being clarified in the ongoing inquiry, and various details were still unclear.

Criticism of Waldheim Announcement

TA090655 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0605 GMT 9 Apr 80 TA

[Text] As though nothing had happened, the reaction by UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim to the Misgav 'Am events shrieks in its indifference, and the Security Council, for its part, will meet again today to discuss the Palestinian issue. Originally, the council was to postpone continuation of the debate until July, but under the pressure of the communist countries and several Arab countries, the debate will continue today in spite of the fact that no date has been set for its conclusion. Dan Shilon broadcasts to us from the UN center. [begin recording]

[Shilon] The intention of the Soviets and the Arabs, as it emerged last night, is to suspend the debate and spread it out over as long a period as possible. In this way they would perhaps succeed in diverting attention from the talks President Carter is holding with As-Sadat this week and with Begin next week. This is also the reason why our ambassador to the United Nations opted not to reply in the council last night to the sharp speeches of attack made by the representatives of the Soviet Union, East Germany and Algeria.

He held a news conference in which he tried to draw the correspondents' attention to the strike at Misgav 'Am and what he called the real face of the PLO. Mr Blum also has an account to settle with the UN secretary general in view of the moderate language Dr Waldheim used in the announcement he issued following the strike at Misgav 'Am. In this context, we also heard remarks by Mr Blum after the news conference.

[Blum] The announcement issued by the secretary general yesterday was so routine that it was not at all clear who the attackers were, from where they came, to whom they belonged and what their objectives were. I saw fit to point out that routine announcements of this sort, which condemn equally the criminals and the victims of their crimes, must be interpreted by the PLO as encouragement, indirectly at least, by the secretary general, even if the secretary general's intention was not to encourage them in criminal activities of this sort.

[Shilon] Returning to the Palestinian issue and the Security Council meeting: In the debate that will be renewed today it is likely that there will be further speeches by East European and Arab representatives. So far no representative of any West European country has asked for the right to speak. In contrast to last week's assessments that the debate may be postponed until July, what is now being mentioned is the briefest possible postponement. The present prediction is that the president of the Security Council will today announce a renewal of the debate, and perhaps a vote next week. Dan Shilon, New York. [end recording]

MURTADA PREDICTS POSITIVE RESULTS FROM WASHINGTON TALKS

TA081141 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 8 Apr 80 TA

[Text] The Egyptian ambassador in Israel thinks that the talks between President Carter and the Israeli and Egyptian leaders in Washington will achieve positive results. There is no way of knowing now whether a tripartite summit will be held. However, there are hopes that the talks with Jimmy Carter will push the peace process forward. The ambassador was speaking during a visit to the flower exhibition in Haifa made on the exhibition's Peace Day. He again denounced the murder at Misgav 'Am. He said the Egyptians regretted and condemned any bloodshed anywhere, be it Jewish or Arab blood. The way to achieve rights for the Palestinian people is not by means of attacking innocent people, the Egyptian ambassador stressed.

KNESSET SECURITY COMMITTEE COMPOSITION REMAINS UNCHANGED

TA081433 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 8 Apr 80 TA

[Text] Likud Knesset members Amnon Lin, Zalman Shoval and Avraham Katz will continue representing their faction in the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee. This was agreed upon today in a meeting between Committee Chairman Moshe Arens and the faction representatives.

Our correspondent remarks that the Likud faction replaced these three Knesset members, fearing they would vote against the establishment of a yeshivah and a field school in Hebron. The date for the vote on the appeal of the Democratic Cabinet members on that subject has not been set yet. It was decided today, on behalf of all Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee members, that in the next plenary Knesset session, Knesset members Lin, Shoval and Katz will be officially reinstated on the committee, unless they themselves declare their wish to be replaced.

SHAMIR BRIEFS KNESSET FOREIGN AFFAIRS, SECURITY COMMITTEE

TA081658 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 8 Apr 80 TA

[Excerpt] Today, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said that so far no request has come from President as-Sadat to visit Israel and speak to the Knesset. When such a request arrives, the minister said, it will be considered. The foreign minister was making his first appearance before the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee in his new capacity. Here is a report by our Knesset correspondent Moshe Hakohen.

[Begin Hakohen recording] In his first appearance, the foreign minister did not enlighten the members of the committee very much. He refused to talk about his upcoming visit to the United States with the prime minister before the Cabinet discusses the issue tomorrow.

The main issue that Shamir dealt with was the autonomy talks. In the latest round of talks in Alexandria, in which he participated, he said that Israel and Egypt differed over all the issues pertaining to the autonomy except for the election procedures. I was impressed, Minister Shamir said, that the Egyptians are interested in an agreement, but only on their terms. The foreign minister's position is that, on the one hand we should demonstrate moderacy, but on the other hand we should insist firmly on issues that are vital to us.

During the debate, Foreign Affairs and Security Committee Chairman Moshe Arens warned that because of pressures from opponents within and abroad, President as-Sadat may be forced to recall the Israeli and Egyptian ambassadors from Tel Aviv and Cairo respectively even before the IDF completes its withdrawal to the international borders in the Sinai.

MAFDAL faction chairman Yehuda Ben-Me'ir demanded that the Cabinet set out a clear-cut set of priorities in the autonomy talks. If not, he warned, there will be an all-out collapse. Ben-Me'ir said that he was pessimistic about the possibility that the Cabinet make a decision on this issue and said that a PhD thesis on social psychology should be written on the way the Cabinet functions and the way decisions are being made there. Minister Shamir's reaction was that setting priorities on the autonomy issue is desirable and exists, to a large extent. However, there is still room for improvement. [end recording]

BANK OF ISRAEL DOCUMENT RECOMMENDS CHANGE IN DEFENSE POLICY

TA080947 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 8 Apr 80 TA

[Text] A document recommending a change in Israel's defense policy to solve the problem of the balance of payments and the defense burden was drawn by the Bank of Israel. This emerges from a probe carried out by our correspondent Gid'on Zelinger. The memo was written by 'Amos Rubin, the Bank of Israel commissioner's assistant. According to Bank of Israel sources, Commissioner Arnon Gafni would have used the document, but he decided that its recommendations were formulated in a too radical manner.

REPORTS IN BOGOTA SAY ISRAEL PREPARED TO PAY RANSOM

TA090925 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 9 Apr 80 TA

[Excerpt] According to a report published this morning in Bogota, the capital of Colombia, Israel is among several countries prepared to pay ransom in return for the release of their ambassadors held captive by the terrorists in the Dominican Embassy building. The paper EL ESPACIO, which appears in Bogota, says that 10 countries are prepared to pay ransom, and these include Brazil, Switzerland and, as stated, Israel, and they are conducting separate negotiations with the kidnapers without any connection with the official negotiations being conducted by the Colombian Government. According to the report, several of these countries have already paid the ransom. There is no confirmation of this report from any other source. The Colombian Government is firmly refusing to pay ransom and, according to diplomatic sources, the United States, Venezuela and the Vatican are also refusing to do so.

KUNA: FRANCE INVITES WEST BANK PALESTINIANS TO PARIS FOR TALKS

LD061312 Kuwait KUNA in English 1141 GMT 6 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Kuwait, April 6 (KUNA)--France has extended an invitation to a number of Palestinian leaders in the occupied West Bank to visit Paris for a discussion on the Middle East problem, AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM newspaper reported Sunday.

The paper quoted informed sources as saying that among those invited were the mayor of Bethlehem Ilyas Frayj, Dr Ahmad Hamzah of Hebron, member of the Palestine National Council, and (Anwar al-Khatei) and Anwar Nusaybah--two notables in Jerusalem.

Those sources did not say if the invitation, extended (?through) the Kuwait Ministry of Foreign Affairs was accepted by the Palestinian leaders, nor when the visit would take place.

The paper said the invitation was extended within the framework of French consultations with the Palestinians, to pave the way for a French-led European initiative on a Middle East settlement.

During a recent tour in the Arab world, French President Valery d'Estaing affirmed France's support for the Palestinians' right to self-determination.

NOTABLES PUBLISH DECLARATION OPPOSING GAZA AUTONOMY PROPOSAL

TA082011 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 8 Apr 80 TA

[Text] Today, a group of Gaza public figures, who support the PLO, denounced President as-Sadat's proposal to impose the autonomy on the Gaza Strip inhabitants. Among those who signed the declaration published in the paper AL-FAJR is Dr Haydar 'Abd ash-Shafi, chairman of the Red Crescent organization in the Gaza Strip. The notables said they would employ every means to foil As-Sadat's proposal.

WEST BANK NOTABLES SCORE TREATMENT BY ISRAELI AUTHORITIES

TA082015 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 8 Apr 80 TA

[Text] West Bank mayors and heads of public institutions today denounced what they termed the attack on the Land Day rally that took place in East Jerusalem about a week ago. In a manifesto signed by almost every mayor and public institution, they also deplored the arrest of the heads of the Clerks' Club, in which that rally took place. They demand that Israel return the confiscated equipment.

SOMALI MINISTER JAMA BARRE ADDRESSES OAU SESSION

LD081938 Mogadishu International Service in English 1100 GMT 8 Apr 80 LD/EA

[Text] The external service of Radio Mogadishu presents a special program: In our program today we focus on the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] minister of foreign affairs, Challe Abdurahman Jama Barre, last night officially opened a meeting of the OAU committee on charter review at the People's Hall here. The meeting elected the Somali delegate, Ambassador Abdullahi Said Uthman, as the chairman. Delegates from Sierra Leone, Morocco and Malawi were elected as vice chairmen. African states being represented at the meeting are: Somalia, Morocco, Mali, Malawi, Cameroon, Burundi, Swaziland, Kenya, the Congo, Uganda, Benin, Libya and Sierra Leone. The meeting will resume session today at 0900. Last night participants attended a luncheon [as heard] at Juba Hotel, given in their honor by the director general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The following are excerpts from the speech made by the Foreign Minister Challe Abdurahman Jama Barre:

Allow me at the outset on behalf of the government and people of the SDR to welcome you all to our capital city, Mogadishu, and wish you a pleasant and enjoyable stay in our midst. For us it is a great honor and privilege to host the first session of the committee on charter review constituted in pursuance of decisions reference No AHGTEC [expansion unknown] 111 and 14 adopted by the OAU assembly heads of states and government at its last session in Monrovia. As we are all aware, the establishment of such a committee has been the outcome of early initiatives by various African heads of state who had called for the streamlining of the existing mechanism of the OAU with a view to strengthening its machinery in response to the pressing needs and aspirations of our people.

During the seventies, our beloved president, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, had on several occasions advocated the idea of reviewing the OAU charter to make it consistent with modern realities and strengthen the organizations capacity to deal with day-to-day African problems. In his address at the assembly of the heads and governments held in Kampala in 1975 President Siad, then current chairman of the OAU, stressed the need to review our charter and structure of our organization for the purpose of achieving greater efficiency and dynamism in our organization, which constitutes the essential instrument in our march towards liberty, unity and progress. It is a matter of great satisfaction that this proposal has been finally endorsed and translated into action, as clearly spelled out by the OAU summit resolution. The task of the committee is essential to make specific proposals to be submitted to our heads of states for the review of the charter in the light of the experience gained in order to make its institutions and mechanisms more effective.

Continued the foreign minister, Dr Challe Abdurahman Jama Barre: It is my firm belief and conviction that the charter principles of the OAU are sound and have stood the test of time, and there is no question of the essence of their validity. What is important, however, is the degree of emphasis to be placed on these cardinal principles and their practical application in the light of the contemporary situation in Africa and the world.

The experiences we have gained over the years since the creation of the OAU will no doubt help us to make objective and realistic appraisals of the existing institutions and mechanisms of our organization and to examine any deficiencies and shortcomings that have arisen in the past and recommend appropriate solutions for the future.

Indeed, ever since its inception, our organization has encountered certain problems and setbacks, which, in some cases, have put into question its capacity to effectively and speedily deal with the complex and sometimes pressing issue of the day. Essentially the realization of the principle of African unity and cooperation was a priority question, but its practical application requires firm political commitment and joint concrete action.

In pursuance of our obligations under the charter, significant strides have been made in the field of decolonization, and it is heartening to know that after a long and protracted liberation struggle, freedom and human dignity had been at last restored to millions of our brothers and sisters formerly under colonial domination. This has shown to the world the effectiveness and dynamic role of our organization to successfully translate the important fundamental charter principles into action.

In the economic field, however, we have yet to seriously tackle the major obstacles on the way to economic development and social advancement. This is why it is important at this juncture in the development of our organization to give due weight and consideration to the question of economic cooperation as a basic tenet of our charter. Such a cooperation should be conceived as a definite commitment in principle.

Even at the very nascent stage of the evolution of the OAU, member states focused great attention to the principles of national sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and noninterference. It was due to the fact that they were so jealous of their newly won independence that in this contemporary world of international cooperation and interdependence, the principle of national sovereignty in the African context should of necessity be limited by the paramount superior interests of Africa. Now that our organization has been in existence for almost 17 years, during which our political independence has been consolidated and major victories had been scored against colonialism and racism, there should be a concerted action towards the realization of the all important goal of economic solidarity and cooperation, both at regional and continental levels.

Continued the foreign minister of the SDR, Challe Abdurahman Jama Barre: We will aim at the eventual attainment of the continental unity and integration as advocated by that great pan-Africanist veteran and respected leader, the late President Kwame Nkrumah. No doubt the realization of economic unity and integration will be meaningless if we do not at the same time devote serious attention to the equally important issue of human rights. It is evident that there is increasing awareness that persistent denial of human rights and fundamental freedom constitute the root cause for large-scale human tragedy in our continent. Indeed, it is a matter of common knowledge that many African people are killed or massacred, while many others suffer from inhuman degradation as a direct consequence of the violation of their legitimate human rights. As we witness the 4 million or more refugees in our continent, most of whom have fled from oppression and tyranny of one form or another, we have readily confronted with the dramatic large scale human suffering of African people was incalculable consequence for the future. [sentence as heard]

Such a tragic situation calls for a concerted African action [words indistinct] to universal humanitarian principles.

It is pertinent, we believe, to stress specifically the need for due emphasis to be placed on the principle of self-determination within the wider context of human rights. This should not in my opinion, continued the foreign minister of the SDR, Challe Abdurahman Jama Barre, (?present) any difficulty since we have consistently adhered in the past and at present (?to the) significant internationally accepted legally principle, which is not only reflected in our charter but has also constituted a fundamental [word indistinct] basis of our anticolonial liberation struggle.

Let me now say a few words on certain aspects of the OAU's established institutions, continued the foreign minister. This is the most significant area for charter review. Since the establishment of the OAU, a major handicap to the proper functioning of the organization has been the lack of effective mechanisms to deal with important matters requiring urgent action between the sessions of the assembly of heads of state and government. Experience has shown that the incumbent of the high office of OAU current chairman could not act even in a crisis situation because of the lack of explicit definition of his role in the charter.

The necessary machinery for mediation and conciliation, in view of its special significance, the commission should have a special status with an independent secretariat in a country agreed upon by member states.

Equally important is the need to create a machinery of cooperation between the UN Economic Commission for Africa and the OAU, including an actively functioning economic and social commission. We should also work towards the establishment of an African commission on human rights in conformity with the spirit of the OAU summit decision by which the assembly of the heads of state in its last session called for the formulation of an African charter of human and people's rights and the institution of bodies to promote and protect these rights.

It goes without saying that, correspondingly, the question of institutional reforms should entail an overall detailed review of the OAU rules of procedure now in force, which are evidently of direct relevance to the machinery of the organization. Accordingly, the committee may wish at its future sessions to consider the issue of procedural reforms in fulfillment of its mandate. Meanwhile member states could be invited to submit their comments and observations in this regard.

Before I conclude, said the foreign minister of the SDR, I would like to extend once again our warm sentiments to welcome you distinguished delegates and the OAU Secretariat. We are happy that you have come here to participate in the charter review committee meeting and we sincerely hope that your deliverations will be crowned with success.

SOMALIA

UNICEF DELEGATION INSPECTS REFUGEE CAMPS

LD081314 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 7 Apr 80 LD/EA

[Text] A delegation led by the chairman of the executive committee of UNICEF, Prof [name indistinct] (Hasan), returned to Mogadishu this afternoon after an inspection tour of refugee camps in the (Chalaqsi) district of Hiran region.

The delegation was accompanied by the director of the national refugee agency, party representatives, and the refugee camps administrator for (Chalaqsi) district, Challe Abdullahi Haji Ahmed.

In a detailed statement to the UNICEF officials, the administrator said there were about 47,152 refugees in the camps. A further 100 to 200 were pouring into the camps daily to escape the killing, oppression, looting and suffering inflicted by the black Abyssinian colonialists.

(?A member) of the delegation, Challe (Assad), said the delegation had seen people with serious injuries caused by the Abyssinian regime when its aircraft brazenly bombed their homes. He was highly impressed by the way in which the Somali people and government and other international agencies were extending continuous assistance in the form of relief and medical services.

NATIONALISTS SAYS ETHIOPIAN, CUBAN ATTACK REPULSED

LD081324 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somali and Abo Liberation Fronts in Somali to Western Somalia 0930 GMT 8 Apr 80 LD/EA

[Text] The troops of the black Abyssinian colonialists launched an attack on WSLF freedom fighters stationed at Bare, (Kier) and (Bishanraito) on 3 April. The Abyssinian troops targets were (Gudaleyarei) and (Bohosh). The Abyssinian offensive was heroically and successfully repulsed by the freedom fighters, and the enemy soldiers suffered heavy losses. The Abyssinians were supported by Cuban soldiers in the attack.

TANZANIA

PRESIDENTS NYERERE, BAGAZA, HABYARIMANA GATHER FOR TALKS

LD081934 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1200 GMT 8 Apr 80 LD/EA

[Text] Presidents Bagaza of Burundi and Habyarimana of Rwanda have arrived in Mwanza to attend a 1-day meeting with President Nyerere on cooperation between the three countries. The two leaders, who arrived in separate aircraft, were met at Mwanza Airport by the chairman, President Nyerere, and other party and government leaders. According to a brief program released by State House in Mwanza, the three leaders are due to begin their meeting soon at the conference hall of the Mwanza town council. Each president will lead a nine-man delegation.

UGANDA

PRESIDENT BINAISA ANNOUNCES AMNESTY FOR 577 DETAINEES

LD081730 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 8 Apr 80 LD/EA

[Text] President Binaisa has announced an amnesty for 577 detainees, who are Ugandan nationals, to mark the 1st anniversary of the liberation of the city of Kampala on 11th April, last year. A directive issued by State House, Kampala, said the amnesty would become effective on Friday, 11th April and it would apply to citizen detainees who have begun serving their sentences. One hundred and eighty-one detainees among those to be freed under the amnesty are at present at Luzira prison and the remainder are at Mbale prison.

April 11th has been declared a public holiday in Uganda.

BINAISA COMMENTS ON PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION SCHEDULE

LD082030 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 8 Apr 80 LD/EA

[Text] President Binaisa has called on all intending candidates for the coming general elections to face the elections with courage. The president, who was summing up a debate on the election schedules today, said the National Executive Committee had called for an early election not because the members were going to win but as a response to public outcry for elections. Let us therefore also face the elections with courage. If we win, we win as honorable men, and if we lose, we lose with dignity, he contended. Mr Binaisa noted that there was a general consensus that an early election is desirable. He stated that it was time the people of Uganda were granted a chance to exercise their voting rights. If we have failed to fulfill our promises, he said, the electorate may decide to choose another team.

On the election of the president, Mr Binaisa announced that the National Executive Committee agreed that the president be elected by universal adult suffrage simultaneous with the members of the National Assembly, but hoped that the administrative arrangements would be made to alert the people that they have to cast two votes--one for the president and one for their member of National Assembly.

Addressing himself to voting under the UNLF umbrella, the president made it clear that the proposal to hold elections under this umbrella does not cast away political parties [words indistinct]. All we need, he continued, is an early commitment that all political shades shall be represented in the assembly and in the government.

He repeated his call to all Ugandans, especially those by birth, to come back to their motherland and participate in this national exercise.

Mr Binaisa told the house that the National Executive Council agreed to make amendments in the paper through a committee in the house and called for scrutiny of the powers of the president and method of his election and the legislature. He stated categorically that he has no intention to monopolize the powers to appoint the electoral commission. He suggested that he be allowed to bring a list of names of his appointees to the house for discussion, saying: We have the power to add or subtract names on the list.

CAMEROON

SUPREME COURT TO ANNOUNCE FINAL ELECTION RESULTS

AB080930 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 8 Apr 80 AB

[Text] The final election results from all the provinces are already known, but we have to wait for the official announcement. Only the Supreme Court is empowered to announce the official results of the elections. The official publication of these results will therefore not be delayed. The president of the republic will learn of the results in France, where he is paying a private visit of about 15 days beginning from today.

CHAD

FACTIONS SEEK TO IMPROVE POSITIONS BEFORE CEASE-FIRE

AB081604 Paris AFP in English 1536 GMT 8 Apr 80 AB

[By Patrick van Roekeghem]

[Text] Ndjamena, 8 Apr (AFP)--Fierce fighting continued in Ndjamena early today only hours before a mid-day cease-fire was due to end more than two weeks of combat between forces loyal to President Goukouni Oueddei and Defense Minister Hissein Habre.

The two sides apparently were seeking to improve and consolidate their positions before the cease-fire, the fifth so far in the current fighting, became effective. The truce was arranged at the week-end by Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema.

Three hours before the mid-day [1100 GMT] cease-fire deadline the detonations of 106 mm recoilless rifle and twin-barrelled mortar fire was heard clearly in the centre of the capital. The heaviest fighting was raging to the north of the airport where clouds of white smoke indicated that phosphor bombs were exploding, eyewitnesses said that unidentified Chadian forces had been seen for the first time inside the perimeter of the airport.

Meanwhile Organisation of African Unity (OAU) Secretary General Edem Kodjo was expected to arrive here later today to continue last weekend's mediation mission by Togo President Eyadema.

Two Togolese colonels from President Eyadema's party stayed behind in the Chadian capital to act as cease-fire observers, and other officers are expected to arrive from Liberia, Nigeria and Cameroon. Two French officers are also due to be on the cease-fire implementation team.

Eyadema on Truce Observance

LD081632 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 8 Apr 80 LD

[Text] General Eyadema, president of Togo, who has directed the protracted talks between the two opponents Goukouni and Hissein Habre, questioned by Jerome Bonaldi shows relative optimism:

[Begin Eyadema recording] I think for my part that Mr Hissein Habre, as I have seen him, has given me the impression of someone who is ready to respect the cease-fire. [end recording]

Cease-Fire Effectiveness

AB081907 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1830 GMT 8 Apr 80 AB

[Excerpts] There are still no indications as to whether the cease-fire agreement signed in Ndjamena over the weekend by the two warring factions has gone into effect. The French news agency reported that fighting was still going on only 3 hours before the cease-fire was due to go into effect.

Meanwhile, the secretary general of the Organization of African Unity, Mr Edem Kodjo, was in Ndjamena today to continue last weekend's reconciliation efforts by Togolese President Eyadema.

OAU's Kodjo, Oueddei Conference

AB081925 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1755 GMT 8 Apr 80 AB

[Excerpt] OAU Secretary General Edem Kodjo left Monrovia this morning for Ndjamena, Chad, to confer with President Goukouni Oueddei and other leaders with a hope of bringing about peace and security in that country.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs said in Monrovia that the secretary general is traveling to Chad by special flight made available by President Tolbert, current OAU chairman, who over the weekend proposed a five-point plan of action aimed at bringing about a cease-fire in Chad. Secretary General Kodjo had for the past 5 days been in Monrovia for consultations with the OAU chairman on the situation in Chad, as well as on other OAU matters.

Kodjo Arrival in Ndjamena

AB081930 Paris AFP in French 1852 GMT 8 Apr 80 AB

[Text] Ndjamena, 8 Apr (AFP)--The secretary general of the Organization of African Unity, Mr Edem Kodjo, arrived in Ndjamena on Tuesday afternoon from Monrovia, Liberia. [passage indistinct] Mr Edem Kodjo had discussions with Mr Marcel Beaux, French ambassador to Chad, and also with an emissary of Mr Goukouni Oueddei, president of the Transitional National Union Government, at the French military base.

Decrease in Fighting

LD082054 Paris Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 8 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The situation in Chad: The secretary general of the Organization of African Unity arrived in Ndjamena this afternoon. He has been sent by the OAU to follow the development of the situation in the country. For the moment it is not known exactly whether the cease-fire, which officially came into force at noon today, is being observed. However, this morning's news was reassuring since fighting had decreased markedly.

Cease-Fire Report

AB091012 Paris AFP in English 0954 GMT 9 Apr 80 AB

[By Marc Pondaven and Patrick van Roekeghem]

[Text] Ndjamena, 9 Apr (AFP)--Mortar and cannon fire rocked the Chadian capital late yesterday only hours after a fifth cease-fire brought a brief lull in the battle for the capital between the troops of President Goukouni Oueddei and Defence Minister Hissein Habre.

The midday cease-fire--pieced together over the weekend by Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema--had appeared precarious from the start, with fierce fighting preceding it as each side appeared to be seeking to improve and consolidate its position before the truce. Throughout the day some 120 explosions from mortar and cannon could be heard as the capital entered its 18th day of civil war. Some 30 of the blasts occurred in renewed fighting at 1630 local time, four and a half hours after hostilities halted. The tally compared with a total of only 50 explosions from heavy artillery throughout the whole of Monday.

Despite this, observers here believe it will not be possible to tell until later today whether the cease-fire has been irrevocably smashed. The frontline between Mr Habre's Armed Forces of the North [FAN) and Mr Oueddei's Popular Amred Forces (FAP) has remained practically stable since fighting started, splitting the city lengthwise from north to south. The defence minister controls the larger African sector while the president's men have the downtown European sector.

Yesterday's fighting was particularly marked in the north of the capital near the airport runway when the Armed Forces of the North were trying to dislodge Mr Oueddei's troops. Clashes also took place on the Chagoua Bridge in the south, between Mr Habre's fighters and the Chadian Armed Forces (FAT) of southernist troops and Vice President Wadal Abdelkadar Kamougue. The southern troops and those of the Joint Action Front headed by Ahmat Acyl had not been active in this sector for several days.

Meanwhile Organization of African Unity (OAU) Secretary General Edem Kodjo, who arrived here yesterday, has started talks with President Goukouni Oueddei. The OAU official was accompanied by Dawitt Eigzaber, chairman of the OAU control commission for Chad, set up under the August 1979 Lagos agreement on Chadian reconciliation signed by Chad's 11 warring factions. Last night, Nigerian representatives arrived here as part of the commission given the job of seeing the latest cease-fire applied. Togolese representatives are already here while officers are also expected from the two other African countries involved, Liberia and Cameroon.

The size of the task was apparent yesterday shortly after the cease-fire went into effect. The combatants appeared to accept the cease-fire only grudgingly with some outside the president's residence saying openly they opposed it and wanted to carry on fighting. Mr Habre has also accused Libya of backing the president's men, while the president has accused Egypt of providing arms to his defence minister. Sudan and Nigeria have also both been accused often in recent years of supporting one or another of the different factions. Against this background, the short-term problem of the cease-fire holding, and the long-term mission of the OAU secretary general are fraught with problems, with no one here prepared to predict the chances of success.

GHANA

MILITARY PERSONNEL, CIVILIANS ARRESTED FOR 'CONSPIRACY'

AB081330 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 8 Apr 80 AB

[Text] A number of military personnel and civilians have been arrested in connection with a conspiracy to cause unrest in the country. The announcement by the Ministry of Defense said the arrests were made on Saturday the 29th of last month. It said investigations have been going on since the arrests to determine the full facts with a view to taking appropriate actions.

GUINEA

SEKOU TOURE ENDS VISIT TO GUINEA-BISSAU, COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

AB081230 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 7 Apr 80 AB

[Excerpts] The secretary general of the party state, the Guinean head of state, concluded an official and friendship visit to the sister Republic of Guinea-Bissau, which he undertook from 3 to 6 April 1980 at the invitation of Comrade Luis Cabral, deputy secretary general of the PAIGC [African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde] and president of the sister Republic of Guinea-Bissau. Comrade militants of the African democratic revolution, the following is the first part of the report on the visit by our special envoy Oumar (?Sheik):

Comrade militants of the party-state, the supreme leader of the revolution, Comrade President Ahmed Sekou Toure, the head of state, left Bissau this afternoon at 1740, where he paid a friendship and state visit at the invitation of President Luis Cabral. Below is the joint communique issued at the conclusion of this visit:

Joint communique issued on the occasion of the state and friendship visit paid by Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea in the Republic of Guinea-Bissau from 3 to 6 April 1980. At the invitation of Comrade Luis Cabral, deputy secretary general of the PAIGC and president of the Council of State of Guinea-Bissau, Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure, secretary general of the Democratic Party of Guinea, PDG, and president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, accompanied by a large delegation of the party-state and the government paid a state and friendship visit to Guinea-Bissau from 3 to 6 April 1980. This state and friendship visit of Comrade President Ahmed Sekou Toure to the Republic of Guinea-Bissau falls within the framework of the excellent fraternal relations, militant solidarity and strengthened cooperation between two brother countries, and between the Guinean Democratic Party, PDG, and the African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde, PAIGC, during the long and hard years of struggle for national liberation of Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands.

This visit obviously aims at reinforcing and broadening the historic links of friendship and cooperation existing between the two states and their parties.

Comrade President Ahmed Sekou Toure was accompanied by an important delegation of the party-state including in particular Comrades (?Djamanta Kamara) member of the National Political Bureau of the PDG and president of the National People's Assembly; Abdoulaye Toure, member of the Political Bureau of the PDG and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; (?Richard) Diallo, member of the Political Bureau of the PDG and minister of transport; Abraham Kabassan Keita, member of the Central Committee and minister of public works; Boubakar Diallo, minister of state controls; Soriba Toure, minister of economic and financial affairs at the presidency; (Mariama Seye), member of the Central Committee and member of the National Committee of the Revolutionary Association of the Women of Guinea; (?Mory Lama), member of the Central Committee and governor of the administrative region of [name indistinct], Amadou Kante, member of the Central Committee and member of the National Committee of the National Confederation of Guinean Workers; (Colonel Soriba) deputy chief of army staff; Abdoulaye Diallo, roving ambassador and (Mohamed Diallo, Guinean ambassador to Bissau.

The delegation of the republic of Guinea-Bissau, led by Comrade President Luis Cabral, comprised the following members: Comrade Joao Bernardo Vieira, member of the permanent commission of the executive committee of the struggle of the PAIGC and principal commissioner of the state council; [name indistinct], member of the executive committee of the struggle of the PAIGC and executive secretary; Victor Saude Maria, member of the executive committee of the struggle of the PAIGC and commissioner of foreign affairs; (?Mario Santos), veteran and member of the executive committee of the struggle of the PAIGC and deputy commissioner of state of the revolutionary armed forces of the PAIGC; Abdoulaye Barry, first combatant, member of the executive committee of the struggle of the PAIGC and member of the army staff of the revolutionary armed forces, in charge of the Department of State Personnel; Fidelis Almeida Cabral, member of the supreme council of the struggle of the PAIGC and commissioner of justice; Joseph Turpin, member of the supreme council of the struggle of the PAIGC and secretary of state for fisheries; Mario de Andrade, commissioner of information and culture; Samba Lamine Mane, commissioner of natural resources; Alberto Lima Gomes, commissioner for public works and urbanism; Mario Cabral, commissioner of rural development; and Commander (?Lino da Pena), ambassador of the Republic of Guinea Bissau to Conakry.

Both presidents held fruitful working sessions and talks--expanded to include members of their respective delegations. During those talks, which occurred in an atmosphere of brotherhood, warm friendship and active solidarity, both delegations analyzed their bilateral ties, and they reviewed the African and international political situation. They noted with satisfaction the convergence of their views on the issues discussed. Comrade President Ahmed Sekou Toure elaborated on the domestic situation in his country, on the harmonious development of the revolutionary process in the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, on efforts made in all sectors of national life by the Democratic Party of Guinea and the government for the affirmation and the consolidation of political independence and for the building of a truly independent economy.

As for Comrade President Luis Cabral, he informed the delegation of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea of successes achieved with regard to the major goals set by the PAIGC, in particular in the field of Guinea-Bissau-Cape Verde Islands unity; of the achievements realized by the party and government of Guinea-Bissau in the building of an independent national economy, for the construction of a new society.

Both delegations have decided to combine the efforts of their parties and governments in order to initiate new forms of cooperation in all fields between the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea and the Republic of Guinea-Bissau for the defense of the higher interests of their peoples. In furtherance of this, they expressed satisfaction over the indestructible ties of fraternal friendship, of cooperation and militant solidarity which link the two brother parties, as well as the atmosphere of friendship which has always governed the relations between the Guinean Democratic Party, PDG, and the African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde, PAIGC. Comrade President Ahmed Sekou Toure of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea and Comrade President Luis Cabral of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau have decided to consult each other regularly on all issues of interest to their respective countries. Both heads of states have warmly greeted the upcoming proclamation of the independence of Zimbabwe, which signifies the victory of its valiant people in its liberation struggle under the leadership of the Patriotic Front. They consider the event as being of supreme importance in the fight that the people of southern Africa still wage against the archaic system of apartheid and racial discrimination. They appeal to all countries to give their diplomatic, political and material support for the consolidation of the new independent state of Zimbabwe. Both presidents have reiterated their support to the peoples of Namibia and South Africa and their revolutionary vanguards in their just struggle for national liberation. Deeply concerned about the situation which prevails in the Republic of Chad they appealed to all existing factions in that country to take steps for national reconciliation.

Concerning the Middle East, both presidents have reaffirmed their active support for the struggle waged by the Palestinian people for their inalienable right to self-determination and independence, led by the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). They also expressed their conviction that a just, general and lasting peace in the Middle East and the withdrawal of Israel from the Arab occupied territories would be realized. [passage indistinct] Loyal to their anticolonialist antiracist and anti-imperialist policy, both presidents reaffirmed their support for the decisions taken during the sixth nonalined summit. On that occasion, they stressed the important role of nonalined countries in the creation of a climate of security and peace, and the development of ties, friendship and cooperation between all the nations of the world.

Regarding the world economic situation, the two presidents expressed their satisfaction over the growing awareness of developing countries which demand the setting up of the new world economic order, based on relations of respect and equality between states. Both heads of states are convinced that the upcoming extraordinary summit of the Organization of African Unity to be held in Lagos, in the Federal Republic of Nigeria, and devoted to economic problems, should contribute a lot to the struggle for economic liberation by African peoples. In addition, both heads of state also expressed satisfaction over the upcoming meeting in Conakry of the summit conference of the states bordering the Niger River, which will certainly contribute to the strengthening of ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States].

Concluding his visit, Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure expressed his profound gratitude to President Luis Cabral, to the people, the PAIGC, and the government of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau for the warm hospitality accorded him and the delegation which accompanied him, during their stay in this sister republic.

Comrade President Ahmed Sekou Toure, in the name of the people of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, the Democratic Party of Guinea and on his own behalf, has invited President Luis Cabral to pay a state and friendship visit to the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea. The invitation was accepted with pleasure, and the date will be fixed later through diplomatic channels. Bissau, 6 April 1980.

For the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea: Ahmed Sekou Toure. For the Republic of Guinea-Bissau: Luis Cabral.

This was the joing communique on Comrade President Ahmed Sekou Toure's visit to Guinea-Bissau from 3 to 6 April 1980.

Now let us return to 3 April 1980, when the first contacts were made between the secretary general of the Guinean Democratic Party and the fraternal and combatant people of Guinea-Bissau.

Responding to the warm and militant welcome granted him, President Ahmed Sekou Toure declared:

[Begin Sekou Toure recording] Long live the PAIGC! Let us observe 2 minutes of silence for our national hero, Amilcar Cabral. Thank you, comrades. I would like to thank our friend, President Luis Cabral, for having given us the opportunity to be among our brothers and sisters of Bissau. You all know well that we have always been with you, but we have not had the opportunity to be among you. Today is an occasion that pleases us greatly, and we would like to start by thanking you for the unforgetably warm welcome that you so kindly granted us.

In the past we were part of the same family; then the Portuguese occupied one part and the French the other half. This is why there was a Portuguese Guinea and a French Guinea. Now, the Portuguese are gone, the French are gone, and we stand as Guineans. Therefore, we have to consolidate our natural fraternity as well as our historic unity. Conakry and Bissau are two doors of the same house.

However, our peoples managed to organize the struggle for liberation which brought about our respective independence. Our respective parties have avenged our post colonial leaders who were arrested and killed. Now that we are free, we must set the example of active solidarity between Guinea-Bissau and the Republic of Guinea. The imperialists tried to divide us, but our two peoples refused to listen to them. You have pursued your fight with even more ardor, despite the bombing of your villages and arson by the Portuguese to destroy your plantations. Your reward today is the flag of your independence snatched by the PAIGC.

Now, some people will try again to divide our two Guineas with lies. But now that the PAIGC and the Guinean Democratic Party have cadres fully conscious of their historic mission [passage indistinct]. But do not listen to the bourgeois exploiters who are not sensitive to the sufferings of the masses. Keep following the lines of the PAIGC, the only goal of which is to bring about the well-being of the people by building a socialist society. You have your own state, you are sovereign. We will never ask you to do what we are doing in our country, nor to follow our line. Each man has his own personality. We should strive to launch in equal cooperation in order to join our common riches. We have common rivers and mining pits, and we have a similar colonial heritage. We have to join our efforts in order to accelerate the sociocultural evolution of our people.

We greet all the freedom fighters. We pay homage to all your sacrifices for the reconquest of the people's sovereignty in Guinea-Bissau. [end recording]

NIGERIA

DUSK TO DAWN CURFEW IMPOSED AT IBADAN UNIVERSITY

AB081525 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 8 Apr 80 AB

[Text] A dusk to dawn curfew has been imposed on the University of Ibadan. This followed the destruction of property belonging to the institution by some unidentified persons. Buildings affected include a special laboratory which has for over 25 years served as the heavy equipment workshop. The radar experimental station of the physics department was also destroyed. The estimate of damage is put at 1.5 million naira. Fifteen persons are reported to have been arrested in connection with the incident. In the meantime the services of police petrol teams have been engaged to prevent further destruction at the institution.

Arson Charges

AB082150 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 8 Apr 80 AB

[Text] Five students of the University of Ibadan today appeared before an Ibadan chief magistrate's court on charges of conspiracy and arson. They are (James Lufagboju), (Olaliko Oyelere), (Adeyema Odugbami), (Samuel Wahidu) and (James Akinrele). All of them were said to have set on fire the university's science department and advanced physics laboratories on the 3rd of last month [as heard]. They were also alledged to have set on fire the international radio field of the university. No plea was taken, but the accused were granted bail in the sum of 2,000 naira each and one surety in the same amount. The presiding chief magistrate, Mr (Adesoya Adesike), fixed further hearing for the 12th of next month.

ANGOLA

SOVIET DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS ON COOPERATION, DEPARTS

AB081600 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 6 Apr 80 AB

[Text] The Soviet delegation which arrived in the People's Republic of Angola returned home yesterday after holding talks with officials on matters linked with bilateral cooperation. During his stay here, Leonid Brezhnev [as heard; presumably refers to Leonid Ilichev], head of the delegation, was received by Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] Workers' Party and of the People's Republic of Angola and commander of FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola]. The Soviet official also met Comrade Lucio Lara, the central committee's secretary for party organization, [word indistinct] for talks, before he met the deputy minister for foreign relations, Comrade Venancio da Moura.

MOZAMBIQUE

MAPUTO SUMMARIZES COMMUNIQUE ON TALKS WITH PCF'S MARCHAIS

LD081534 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0430 GMT 8 Apr 80 LD/EA

[Text] A joint communique on the talks between delegations of the FRELIMO Party and the French Communist Party [PDF] led by President Samora Machel and PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais, indicates that the two parties agreed to strengthen their friendly relations and cooperation.

The FRELIMO Party and the PCF hailed the success of the talks and expressed a conviction that the visit by the PCF secretary general will help to strengthen ties between the Mozambique and French peoples as well as the fruitful relations between the two parties.

The communique says that the delegations briefed each other on the situation in their respective countries and on the (?decisions) taken for final victory.

Analyzing the international situation, the president of the FRELIMO Party and the PCF secretary general noted that it is marked by increasing victories by national liberation movements, the development of the world's democratic forces and the strengthening of socialism, peace, freedom, democracy and human progress.

In contrast, imperialism, faced with deep crises in its system and having suffered a number of defeats, has been doing all in its power to counter legitimate demands for independence and freedom. This explains imperialist aggression.

The two delegations also discussed the situation in southern Africa, warmly welcoming the victorious armed struggle for national liberation waged by the people of Zimbabwe against Ian Smith's illegal minority regime. In the communique the two sides also congratulated and expressed militant support for the first government of independent Zimbabwe, led by Robert Mugabe, and pledged backing for its task of national reconstruction.

In the communique the FRELIMO Party and the PCF reiterated their support for and solidarity with the just struggle for national liberation waged by the peoples of Namibia and South Africa led by SWAPO and the ANC against apartheid.

On the issue of underdevelopment and famine, President Samora Machel and the PCF secretary general expressed their desire to work for a new international economic order to take into consideration the legitimate demands of colonized peoples. On this new economic order the two parties stressed that (?relations) should be (?based) on the complete independence and sovereignty of peoples and on cooperation based on mutual interest.

They also hailed the role of the nonalined countries in this regard and stressed that disarmament and an end to the arms race by imperialism and its allies, especially in the Indian Ocean area, would be a contribution to world peace. [sentence as heard]

SOUTH AFRICA

OFFICIAL QUESTIONS VERACITY OF ZAMBIAN CHARGES

LD090644 Johannesburg International Service in English 0400 GMT 9 Apr 80 LD

[Summary] The UN Security Council is to meet in New York tomorrow to discuss a Zambian complaint that South African forces in South-West Africa are repeatedly crossing into Zambia to destroy life and property and that South African fighter aircraft daily violate Zambian airspace.

"A spokesman for the South African defense force has said in Pretoria that he has not got the faintest idea what the Zambians are referring to but the allegations sound like a ghost story to him. He said it was possible that the Zambians were becoming confused about the large numbers of South African railway trucks [as heard] being used to transport urgent food supplies to Zambia. It was announced earlier that because more than 1,000 of these trucks were not returned by Zambia and Zaire, all but the most essential shipments to these countries would have to be suspended."